

DAILY REPORT

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FINANCE MINISTRY, BANK INTERVENE IN NY FOREIGN EXCHANGE MGMT

OW070042Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 KYODO--In a major policy switch, the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan have been intervening in the New York foreign exchange market for some time in an attempt to counter speculative dealings in the Japanese yen, Central Bank sources said Friday. Under an arrangement with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the Japanese Central Bank has been selling yen in the U.S. money market as it has been doing in Tokyo in an effort to prevent the yen's further appreciation, the sources said.

The move, the first in Japan's monetary history, came amid currency upheavals continuing since late last September in Tokyo and other key money centers, they said. But the sources declined to go into detail as to how long and how much yen the bank has been selling in New York. They also stopped short of clarifying how the Central Bank is raising yen funds in New York to meet buying offers.

There were indications, however, that the Central Bank began selling yen there Tuesday, the year's first trading day in the United States and Europe. On that day, the yen leaped to new postwar highs in London, New York and elsewhere. In the year's opening session in Tokyo Wednesday, under fresh upward pressure set off by its rise in value abroad, the Japanese currency also hit a new postwar peak of 237.000. The Central Bank stepped in and bought thousands of millions of dollars in renewed mop-up operations, according to market sources.

The arrangement for collaboration between the two central banks apparently was made late last month when the ailing dollar reached record lows against the world's other major currencies. The dollar sagged as money markets reacted with concern to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's announcement that Arthur Burns would be replaced as Federal Reserve Board chairman when his term expires at the end of this month. The central bank's move was apparently prompted by its failures to beat speculators.

The scope of official intervention confined to dealings in Tokyo and other home markets has often proved ineffective in countering the strong effects of speculative forces in overseas markets, the sources noted. The U.S. Government seemed to be remaining lukewarm about actively intervening in foreign exchange markets and this also forced the Japanese Central Bank to move in and bolster the dollar in relation to the yen on its own, the sources said.

The collaboration agreement has taken a form different from existing "swap" arrangements between central banks. Acting on requests from Japanese monetary authorities, the New York Federal Reserve Bank will have dealers trade yen for dollars at a specified rate, an arrangement often made between foreign central banks.

Under swap arrangements, the New York Federal Reserve Bank can draw foreign currencies from facilities made available by other central banks and sell them to ease upward pressure on them.

STEEL INDUSTRY CHIEF URGES RESTRAINT ON EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW070336Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 KYODO--The leader of Japan's steel industry has called for voluntary restraints on the volume of steel exports to the United States. Yoshihiro Inayama, board chairman of Nippon Steel Corp. and president of the Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association, made the call at a news conference in Tokyo Friday.

Commenting on the "trigger" prices announced Tuesday for 17 main items of rolled carbon steel by the U.S. Treasury Department, he said they are not so high as to make Japanese steel exports to the U.S. impossible. Inayama added that uncontrolled and excessive steel exports to the U.S. would be undesirable anyway. Inayama is reportedly considering forming a cartel under the export-import trading law to curb the volume of exports to the U.S. Such a cartel already exists for exports to the European Common Market.

U.S., JAPAN MINISTERIAL TRADE TALKS TO BEGIN 12 JAN

Negotiator Wolff Arrives

OW090430Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO--U.S. Deputy Special Trade Negotiator Alan Wolff arrived here Sunday and said he hoped the Japan-U.S. trade dispute could be brought to an end. He came to lay the ground for two days of crucial talks here Thursday and Friday between Presidential Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss and External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba on ways to reduce Japan's massive trade surplus with the United States.

Wolff told newsmen at the airport that a final settlement would be left to the talks between Strauss and Japanese cabinet ministers. He expressed hope that the issue could be brought to a successful conclusion at least for the present during the forthcoming negotiations. Wolff said he would call for additional Japanese concessions on imports of U.S. farm products.

Wolff, accompanied by Richard Rivers, general counsel to Strauss, will meet officials of various government agencies, including Ushiba, for three days starting on Monday. Their preparatory work will include the wording of a joint statement to be issued at the end of the talks between Strauss and Ushiba.

Working-Level Talks Begin

OW090434Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO--Japan and the United States began working-level talks here Monday to settle a four-month-old bilateral trade dispute stemming mainly from Japan's huge trade surplus. At the talks, scheduled to last three days, Japan is represented by bureau directors general of the Foreign, Finance, International Trade and Industry and Agriculture-Forestry Ministries and the Economic Planning Agency.

Among U.S. delegates are Alan W. Wolff, President Jimmy Carter's deputy special trade representative, and Richard Rivers, general counsel to Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss. Strauss, who is scheduled to arrive Wednesday evening, is expected to confer also with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda during his three-day stay in Tokyo.

The ministerial-level talks are scheduled to end Friday afternoon with a joint communique, in which both delegations are expected to formally declare the end of the trade dispute going on between the two nations since last September.

FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA LEAVES FOR USSR TALKS 8 JAN

Agenda Outlined

OW071051Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will leave here for Moscow Sunday for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on matters of mutual interest. He is to meet Gromyko three times, Monday morning, afternoon and Tuesday morning for regular consultations. He will carry with him Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's personal message to the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. Sonoda hopes to see Brezhnev and Premier Aleksey Kosygin during his 4-day stay in Moscow.

The Sonoda-Gromyko talks will cover a wide range of subjects such as a peace treaty including a territorial settlement, a long-term economic cooperation agreement, operation of annual fishery agreements, and Japanese nationals' visits to the graves of their ancestors in the Soviet-held northern territory. Their discussions on the international situation will touch upon the proposed Japan-China peace treaty.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told newsmen that foreign minister Sonoda will propose a framework of regular ministerial consultations between the two governments. The government hopes ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture and forestry, international trade and industry and economic planning will take part in the new consultative body mainly to discuss economic problems, Abe said. Sonoda is scheduled to leave Moscow for home Wednesday evening.

Departure Reported

OW080644Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 8 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda left for Moscow Sunday morning to resume ministerial talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, on, among other things, a long-overdue Japan-Soviet peace treaty. Sonoda was seen off by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe and other cabinet ministers. Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy was also on hand at Tokyo International Airport.

'No Change' on Territorial Issue

OW090427Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Moscow Jan 8 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Sunday there has been no change in Japan's policy to seek a simultaneous return of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido. Sonoda flew into Moscow Sunday for regular consultations with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko. Their first meeting will take place Monday at 10:30 (4:30 JST). He told reporters he will not agree to any Soviet proposals to shelve the territorial issue.

Sonoda expected his first meeting with Gromyko to be devoted to discussion on the proposed peace treaty between the two nations, including the territorial issue. Japan and the Soviet Union are next door neighbors and, therefore, any problems could be settled, if negotiated fully, he believed. The foreign minister noted in this connection that Soviet leaders, too, are seeking to promote mutual understanding during their talks with him.

Sonoda is expected to meet with President Leonid Brezhnev and other Kremlin leaders during his four-day visit here. He said, however, the meetings have not been arranged as yet.

Arrival, Met by Gromyko

For Moscow reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to Moscow and his talks with Soviet Minister Andrey Gromyko see the Northeast Asia section of the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JSP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 10-DAY TOUR OF PRC 9 JAN

OW090428Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO--A seven-member mission of the Japan Socialist Party left for a 10-day tour of China Monday. The group, led by Dietman Tadashi Yadita, intends to visit communes and talk with Chinese farmers. It also plans to meet with high Chinese Government officials, including Premier Hua Kuo-feng, to push early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and amity pact. The mission is scheduled to return home on January 20.

FINANCE MINISTRY TO CONDUCT POLL ON YEN REDENOMINATION

OW070340Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 KYODO--A top Finance Ministry official has disclosed plans to conduct a public opinion poll preparatory to a government declaration of a change in the denomination of the yen. The official also said that an advisory organ will be set up under the finance minister for the assessment of a denomination change by scholars and intellectuals.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has publicly stated that the yen's denomination will be changed when certain conditions are met. This has led to speculations that his government might announce details of the scheme next Fall. The Finance Ministry official said that thorough Diet debates should be held on the question for better public understanding.

This is the first time that the Finance Ministry has disclosed step-by-step preparations for a denomination change. The official, who declined to be named, indicated that a new unit of 1 yen would have the same value as the present 100 yen rather than 1,000 yen. Prime Minister Fukuda has said that a proposed denomination change will be patterned after the one carried out by France in 1960. He said both old and new currencies would circulate in the initial two or three years and that there would be no additional tax on property or revaluation of assets.

NEW LIBERAL CLUB MEMBER TONEDACHI DIES 8 JAN

OW090029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO--Masaya Tonedachi, New Liberal Club member of the House of Representatives, died of intestinal obstruction complicated by peritonitis at the University of Osaka Hospital Sunday night. He was 49. His death reduced to 17 the number of New Liberal Club seats in the 511-seat lower house. The numerical strength of other parties in the house is: Liberal-Democratic Party 256, Japan Socialist Party 120, Komeito 56, Democratic Socialist Party 28, Japan Communist Party 19, Nonpartisan Club 3 and Independents 7, with 5 vacancies.

PYONGYANG REPORTS CAMBODIAN POSITION ON SRV CONFLICT

SK080125Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2308 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Text] According to a report over Democratic Cambodia's radio carried by foreign news agencies, a rally was held in Phnom Penh on 2 January.

The radio said: The chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia Khieu Samphan said at the rally that the Government of Democratic Cambodia considers the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodian territory a precondition of any negotiation. He also appealed to the people to support the army by increasing production.

The rally adopted two resolutions. The first one pointed out that Cambodia's Revolutionary Army must sternly and bravely counterattack until the Vietnamese aggressors are defeated in Cambodian territory.

The other resolution appealed to workers to provide everything necessary for the Revolutionary Army on the battlefield to defend the integrity of the nation, the revolution, independence, sovereignty, territory, the Communist Party, the nation's dignity and people's security. The resolution also pointed out that Cambodia will surely win victory and that Cambodia believes that it will be supported by world public opinion which perceives the Vietnamese aggressors' scheme to make Cambodia a satellite country in an Indochina federation.

On 3 January Democratic Cambodia's radio carried a report on rallies being held across the nation. The radio also carried Penn Nouth's letter supporting the Democratic Cambodian Government's decision to break diplomatic relations with Vietnam and to put an end to the foreign invasion.

Meanwhile Norodom Sihanouk, in his letter to Pol Pot, prime minister of the Democratic Cambodian Government, commented on the Democratic Cambodian Government statement of 31 December 1977 and said that we [as heard] rallied together with our compatriots around the Cambodian Communist Party and the Government of the Democratic Cambodia and enthusiastically and fully supported the historic statement.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM MEETS NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

SK070447Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on January 6 met and had a friendly talk with J.T. Kallukaran, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and G.L. Sharma, charge d'affaires ad-interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kang Yang-uk Receives Credentials

OW080925Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)--Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 7 the letter of credence from J.T. Kallukaran, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Hyong-yul and Yi Chun-sik and a staffer of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials from the ambassador Vice-President Kang Yang-uk had a friendly conversation with him.

HO TAM, YI CHONG-OK ATTEND DIPLOMATIC CORPS RECEPTION

OW071025Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)--The diplomatic corps in Pyongyang arranged a party at the Ongnyu Hall on the evening of January 6 on the occasion of the New Year. Comrade Ho Tam and Yi Chong-ok, Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned were invited to the party. Present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives in Pyongyang.

Speaking first at the party, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Bialkowski, dean of the diplomatic corps in our country, hoped that the New Year 1978 would be a fine year of happiness for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Comrade Ho Tam spoke next. In the past one year the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the countries represented by the diplomatic envoys entered a higher plane of development, he pointed out. He said that last year the governments and peoples of these countries expressed support and sympathy for the struggle of our people to terminate the national division and achieve the reunification of the country. We will as ever advance in firm unity with the peoples of these countries to realize the common cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, he declared.

The attendants of the party toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the countries represented by the diplomatic envoys present at the party, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the leaders of the countries represented by the diplomatic envoys present there. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PAK SONG-CHOL SPEAKS AT CUBAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW061031Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)--The Korean people will invariably extend support and encouragement to the struggle of the Cuban people. Comrade Pak Song-chol declared this, addressing a reception arranged by the Cuban ambassador to our country on January 5 on the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. He noted that 19 years ago the Cuban people won the victory of the revolution by vigorously waging an armed struggle under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro. The victory of the Cuban revolution, he stressed, was a historic event which brought about a radical turn in the life of the Cuban people.

In his speech Ambassador Arquimedes Poveda Godinez said: The Cuban people warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, hero of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and hero of the struggle for peaceful construction, upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban people Comrade Fidel Castro. Invited to the reception were personages concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

DPRK, ALBANIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN PYONGYANG

SK090349Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 9 Jan SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)--A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1978 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on January 8. The protocol was signed by Kim Sok-chin, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Ndreci Rizo, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to our country, authorized by his government. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the government trade delegations of the two countries.

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW061948Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1927 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 6 (KCNA)--Yi Sok-yong, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, on December 27 last year presented his credentials to Husayn the First, king of the Jordan, according to a report.

The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king. Expressing sincere thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the king said: "Please convey my warm greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song." The king said that he would strive to make closer the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields.

KCNA REPORTS FURTHER CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO KIM

SK070415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and C.A. Kamara-Taylor, prime minister and minister of housing and stateplanning of the Republic of Sierra Leone and chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association, upon his election to the high post of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upon his election to the high post of president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The messages sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO POLAND'S GIEREK

SK060345Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 6 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, on his 65th birthday. The message of greetings reads:

Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party,
Warsaw

Respected Comrade Edward Gierek,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and in my own name, I extend warm felicitations and greetings to you on your 65th birthday.

The Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by you have made big successes in the struggle to build a rich and powerful socialist Poland.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Polish people and wish them new victory in the building of a developed socialist society.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you good health as well as greater success in your responsible work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea
Pyongyang, January 6, 1978

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES SWEDISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

SK050412Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on January 3 sent a message of greetings to the 25th Congress of the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden. The message said:

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends friendly greetings to the 25th Congress of the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden, and, through the congress, to the entire members of your party and the working people of Sweden.

We believe that your congress will greatly contribute to the struggle of your party against the imperialists' policy of war and monopoly capitalist exploitation and for ensuring the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people and strengthening and developing the party.

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two parties will continue to develop excellently, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your congress great success in its work.

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY

SK090345Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding. The message says:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Argentina, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends congratulations to its Central Committee and the Argentine communists.

We wish your party new success in the future struggle for the democratic development of the country and the cause of the working class.

ROK WARNS OF POSSIBLE PROSECUTION AGREEMENT DELAY

SK070240Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0234 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 7 (HAPTONG)--South Korea today voiced fear that the signing of an accord on mutual prosecution assistance with the U.S. aimed at facilitating the questioning of Pak Tong-son might be considerably delayed if the U.S. raised the issue of Pak's congressional testimony. South Korea expects the accord to be signed shortly after U.S. Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and his party come to Seoul Sunday, possibly early next week.

But if Civiletti raises the question of Pak's testimony before the U.S. House ethics panel in his coming talks with Korean Justice Ministry officials, a delay in the signing of the mutual prosecution assistance agreement would be inevitable, a government source said. It said the accord initialed by Korea and the U.S. late last year has no provision prescribing Pak's congressional appearance. It merely stipulates that the record of initial American and Korean questioning of Pak in Seoul and his testimony could be made available to the House ethics panel, the source added.

The source also said a delay in the signing of the prosecution assistance accord would prevent legal officials from both countries from conducting their joint questioning of Pak here due to start toward Jan. 16.

Civiletti Arrival Reported

SK090128Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0119 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (HAPTONG)--Benjamin R. Civiletti, assistant U.S. attorney general, arrived here Sunday at the head of an eight-man U.S. delegation to start implementing the Korea-U.S. agreement on the Pak Tong-son case. Civiletti said in an arrival statement that his party will make efforts to implement the accord reached between the two countries over the next two weeks in a professional and just manner in accordance with the proposed mutual prosecution assistance agreement. He was accompanied by Prosecutor Paul Michel in charge of the Pak Tong-son case, and three Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. Three members of the Civiletti team including the deputy special counsel to the U.S. Senate ethics committee, Daniel Swillinger, will come here Wednesday to join the party.

The Americans were greeted by Yi Chong-won, Civiletti's Korean counterpart, An Kyong-sang, senior prosecutor at the Seoul district prosecutor's office, Prosecutors Han Yong-sok and Kim Wu-sop. William Clark, counselor at the U.S. Embassy, was also at hand at the airport.

The Civiletti party has no official schedule until Tuesday. Beginning Wednesday, the Americans are to have full contact with their Korean counterparts to carry out the agreement reached by the two governments. The American team will start their official schedule by entering into a negotiation for the conclusion of the projected mutual prosecution assistance pact covering only Pak Tong-son in the Justice Ministry on Wednesday. After the two sides sign the prosecution agreement, the Civiletti party will interview the indicted Korean businessman at the U.S. Embassy here to seek his "truthful testimony" before U.S. courts in return for his immunity from all charges.

The American questioning of Pak is expected to take place in the Seoul district prosecutor's office around Jan. 14, when all these procedures are completed. Two Korean prosecutors will be present at the interview session at the U.S. mission. Pak will be subject to direct questioning by both U.S. and Korean prosecutors with Congressman Bruce Caputo, a member of the U.S. House ethics committee, and Senate ethics committee staffer Daniel Swillinger, who will be here in a few days, attending the session as observers.

Hundley Arrival Reported

SK090345Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (HAPTONG)--William B. Hundley, the American lawyer for Pak Tong-son indicted by a U.S. grand jury on charges of bribing American congressmen in the alleged Korean influence-buying in Washington, flew into Seoul last night to help his client. Hundley will meet with Pak to give advice on the planned questioning by American justice officials of his role as the alleged payoff man on Capitol Hill, sources said. Hundley entered the country on a business visa.

Senate Observer Noted

SK070105Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 7 (HAPTONG)--A U.S. Senate ethics committee investigator will be present when South Korean and American legal officials conduct a joint questioning of Pak Tong-son here in Seoul next week. The congressional investigator will take part strictly as an observer at the invitation of the U.S. Justice Department and will collect materials needed in the Senate investigation of the alleged Korean payoff scheme in the U.S. Congress, according to a Korean Government source.

REP STRATTON CONCLUDES ROK VISIT 8 JAN

Pak Chong-hui Meeting

SK070245Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui received a visiting U.S. congressional mission led by Rep. Samuel Stratton, chairman of the U.S. House armed services subcommittee on investigation, to exchange views on matters of mutual interests at the presidential mansion this morning.

On hand at the meeting were Thomas Stern, minister-counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Korea, and Gen. John W. Vessey, commander of the United Nations Command and the U.S. Forces Korea.

Choe Kyu-ha Meeting

SK070252Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 7 (HAPTONG)--Rep. Samuel Stratton, chairman of the U.S. House armed services subcommittee on investigation, said here today he thinks the U.S. policy of withdrawing American ground troops from South Korea can be modified by coordination between the Congress and government agencies concerned.

Meeting with Korean Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha at the latter's office this morning, the visiting New York Democrat said during his current visit to Korea he got a real perception of the importance of the security of Korea. He said after a series of meetings with Korean officials to get first-hand information on the security of Korea, he came to know that the deterrence of a renewal of war on the Korean Peninsula is of importance for the security of the United States as well as that of Korea.

Responding to Rep. Stratton's remarks, Premier Choe said the toils and efforts of the Korean people for economic development and national consensus are directed at cultivating a national power strong enough to ensure peace on the peninsula and in the Northeast Asian region. He said the Korean Government expects that the bilateral agreement between the Korean and U.S. Governments on measures to offset the projected U.S. troop withdrawal will be implemented smoothly.

The strategic reward the United States could expect by stationing a single infantry division in Korea will be very great, and in this regard, it will be worth of a try for the sake of the U.S. interest, the premier added.

The meeting was flanked by Thomas Stern, deputy chief of the U.S. mission here, and Gen. John W. Vessey, commander of the United Nations Command and the U.S. Forces Korea.

Press Conference, Departure

SK090120Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, Jan. 9 (HAPTONG)--A U.S. congressional delegation led by Rep. Samuel Stratton, chairman of the House armed services subcommittee on investigation, said here Sunday it was firmly persuaded in Korea that it is essential that a basic U.S. ground combat force remain in Korea until the present armistice has been replaced by a "genuine peace settlement."

In a press conference winding up its five-day fact-finding mission in Korea, the four-man team said that during its visit to Korea, what it has seen and heard convinces it that full withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from Korea within a pre-set time schedule will create "far greater security risks than exist in the present situation." "Korea, it must be clearly recognized, is a valuable military base available to the United States in an area of great strategic importance to the interests and security of the United States. No one is trying to kick us out of here or raise the rent. We believe the United States can ill afford at this particular juncture simply to walk away from such a valuable and irreplaceable strategic asset," Rep. Stratton said.

"We favor building up the combat capabilities of the Korean armed forces along the general lines of the compensatory actions already agreed to between the United States and the Republic of Korea. U.S. troop withdrawals must be based not on calendar dates but only on clearly determined prior evidence that needed combat capabilities, not just physical equipment have actually been transferred to the Republic of Korea forces," said the U.S. congressman. He said they were also persuaded that it is essential that Congress act to prevent by legislative means any hasty, ill-timed withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from Korea, "and we intend to work to achieve that end."

The congressional delegation left for Tokyo Sunday afternoon. It will precede to Nationalist China and the Philippines on a similar mission.

VRPR Assails Choe Statements

OW071423Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine]
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] At a meeting today with Stratton, chairman of the U.S. House armed services investigation subcommittee, and his party, Choe Kyu-ha made it clear that he would accelerate war preparations. He said the utmost effort will be made to implement military measures, necessitated by withdrawal of U.S. ground forces, in order to build up the defense capability of South Korea and "correct the military imbalance."

On 5 January, Chong Il-kwon insisted during a discussion with Stratton and his party that U.S. ground forces should be pulled out only after the signing of a nonaggression agreement between North and South Korea or their simultaneous entry into the United Nations. Thus Chong continues to oppose withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

These wild statements by traitors Choe Kyu-ha and Chong Il-kwon are intolerable balderdash designed to keep U.S. forces in South Korea forever under the pretext of a nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. The statements block independent national reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, and serve to create two Koreas. It shows that the traitors are colonial puppets. Their statements have the ulterior motives of obtaining more weapons and equipment from the United States, despite withdrawal of U.S. ground forces, and of accelerating militarization of the economy, thus further increasing preparations for a new war against the north.

RADIO OUTLINES ROK 1978 ELECTORAL SCHEDULE

SK020506Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 2 Jan 78 SK

[Text] This year we will hold our ninth presidential election. Also this year the first phase of yusin will end with the ninth presidential election and the second phase of yusin, marching full of hope toward the 1980's, will begin.

According to law the ninth presidential election will be conducted sometime between 1 July--when the terms of the deputies to the 2d National Council for Reunification [NCR] begin--and 26 November--which is 30 days before the end of the present president's term. The election of NCR deputies will be held sometime between 2 May and 30 June. Some 2,583 deputies will be elected from 1,665 districts throughout the country, as stipulated in the revised NCR election law.

The election of deputies to the 10th National Assembly is to be conducted sometime in the period from 10 December to 22 February next year, in accordance with the law covering the National Assembly elections. According to the revised law on National Assembly elections, 154 assemblymen will be elected from 77 electoral districts throughout the country and 77 will be elected by the NCR.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FROM 16 JAN

SK090252Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 9 Jan SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (HAPTONG)--Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed will come here on 16 January for a five-day official visit to Korea as guest of his Korean counterpart Pak Tong-chin. Minister Hameed, while here, will have talks with Minister Pak to discuss ways of furthering political and economic cooperation between their two countries. Seoul and Colombo set up diplomatic ties last 14 November.

FIVE AMBASSADORS ARRIVE IN PHNOM PENH 7 JAN

BK080136Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 7 January 1978, his excellency Kaj Bjork, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden and his excellency Job Malecela Lusinde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Democratic Cambodia arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a mission in Democratic Cambodia.

On the same day, his excellency Ali Shafio ar-Rawi [as heard], appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iraq, his excellency Pentti Martin Suomela, appointed ambassador of the Republic of Finland, and his excellency Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen, appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark, also arrived by the same plane to present their credentials to the comrade State Presidium Chairman of Democratic Cambodia.

All these chiefs of diplomatic-missions and members of their families were warmly and cordially received by many cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

RADIO OFFERS 'LATEST' BATTLE REPORTS FROM SVAY RIENG

7 Jan Report

BK071146Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1104 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Here is the latest report from Svay Rieng battlefront:

1. On Route 1 we have completed our task of smashing and wiping out the enemy by almost 100 percent. On the front north of Route 1 our armed forces received the border on 6 January 1978. We have also completely liberated the area south of Route 1. The enemy is at Bavet leu. We are pushing on in order to route it. At 0700 [0000 GMT] on 7 January we set a car ablaze, smashed 13 of the enemy, captured 1 of them alive and seized an AK rifle at Bavet Leu.
2. On provincial Route 13 we completely liberated the areas north of Svay Rieng town and north of Route 1 at 0630 [2330 GMT] on 6 January. We smashed a large number of the enemy along this route by both infantry attacks and artillery shellings on the night of 5 January.
3. On the battlefront between Routes 1 and 13, we killed or wounded more than 6,000 enemy from the day they came to invade us to 6 January. Of this number, 2,000 were killed. The Vietnamese enemy left the rotten corpses everywhere, particularly in the area between Chark and Kak. We captured a car in that area.

Our armed forces and people are now wiping the enemy from our territory. They are also striving to defend the territory and collect the remaining rice crop, of which more than 10,000 hectares have been destroyed and looted by the enemy.

The enemy on the front along the border continues to fire and shell at our people to prevent them from harvesting the crop. However, our male and female youths of the mobile units have decided to join with our armed forces in reaping the rice crop. The armed forces are standing in front to protect the mobile units harvesting in the rear. The armed forces have also helped reap and transport the crop to storage in areas far from the border and the evil claws of the Vietnamese bandits.

8 Jan Report

BK081138Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1104 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Here is the latest report from Svay Rieng battlefield:

At 0500 on 8 January [2200 GMT on 7 January] we smashed the enemy at Bavet Leu and totally liberated that area. Later on, at [0000 GMT] our valiant Cambodian Revolutionary Army smashed the enemy at Bavet Kandal and Bavet Kraom and totally liberated those areas. At 0700 on 8 January our Cambodian Revolutionary Army was completely successful in its task on the entire Svay Rieng battlefield. The Vietnamese enemy who escaped death fled in disorder, leaving behind rice and salt that it had plundered from our people there for food.

Along the border areas the aggressor Vietnamese continue their shelling in order to destroy our people's villages, houses and ricefields. They continue to shell our mobile units engaged in the offensive to harvest rice. They have also stealthily looted our rice crop here and there.

Our army continues to resolutely protect our people, rice crop and territory in the border area. Our army is providing defense from the front, and the male and female youths of the mobile units are striving to harvest rice behind it. The army is also helping to harvest, transport and store the rice far from the evil claws of the aggressor Vietnamese bandits.

9 Jan Radio Recap

BK090324Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial; "Welcome the Historic Great Victory of the Cambodian People and Revolutionary Army Under our KCP's Wise, Correct leadership"]

[Text] January 6, 1978 was another day of a historic great victory inscribed in flesh, blood and bone by our great Cambodian people and our courageous, invincible Cambodian Revolutionary Army in a new radiant page in history recording the revolutionary struggle of our Cambodian people and revolutionary army under the wise and correct leadership of our KCP. It is another extremely wonderful victory following the great victory of 17 April 1975.

The victory of 17 April 1975 was a great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressor, the world's greatest imperialist power, while the victory of 6 January 1978 is a great victory over the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressors and a great victory over Vietnam's Indochina federation strategy and as well as its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

In committing aggression against Cambodia, the Vietnamese have unmasked their greed. However, they have met with an appropriate, shameful defeat.

Allow us to recall succinctly the main developments of our struggle on the major battlefields as follows:

1. On the southwestern front:

Here we mobilized and concentrated our forces in the offensive on the night of 1 January 1978, taking coordinated action on the battlefields at Kampot, Takeo and Tonle Bassac-Kaoh Thom.

In Kampot we basically wiped out the enemy on 1 January. We mopped up enemy remnants along the border and at Kaoh Chanloah village near the sea and the border on 3 January.

In Takeo on the night of 2 January we attacked and cut the enemy off at Kaoh Andet, 30 km from the border, and at Kirivong, 15 km from the border. We wiped out the enemy at Tonloap and at various areas along the border on 3 January. At Tonle Bassac and Kaoh Thom we also crushed the enemy and reached our border.

On the southwestern front we destroyed two of the enemy's best divisions, including the 9th Division.

2. On the Svay Rieng front:

On this front fighting was protracted. The Vietnamese aggressor enemy started to intrude in November 1977. They came along Route 1, along provincial Route 13 north of Route 1, and through the area between Route 1 and provincial Route 13 along the road from Koki Saom to Chak. At first, in just one stroke they penetrated along Route 1 up to Prasot, 30 km inside the border and 10 km from the Svay Rieng provincial seat, and along provincial Route 13 north of Route 1 up to Chak, more than 20 km inside the border and 10 km north of the Svay Rieng provincial seat.

At that time the Vietnamese were aiming to capture the Svay Rieng provincial seat. However, we then attacked them from the southern flank along Route 1 and from the northern flank along provincial Route 13, thereby stalling the enemy at Prasot and the Chak monastery because they were forced to protect their flanks. Afterward, when we had reorganized, we sent out forces in small groups across Route 1 and provincial Route 13 to join and lead the local population in attacking the enemy inside the occupied territory between Route 1 and provincial Route 13. With the wholehearted support of our local population and giving full play their revolutionary heroism, our guerrillas implemented the party's line of guerrilla warfare with skill and intelligence and actively attacked the enemy around the clock.

Although they had plenty of Soviet tanks, artillery pieces and B-40's at their disposal, the Vietnamese could not find and hit our guerrilla units. By contrast, our courageous guerrilla units attacked them relentlessly and wore them out everyday, allowing them no respite to sleep, eat or advance and forcing them to dig trenches.

When they first invaded us in November, the enemy forces were extremely insolent as they placed their confidence in their tanks and artillery. They attacked and broke through the few forces we had stationed to defend the border, making a ridiculous display of might. Then, in December and especially at the end of December they began to tire as their forces wore down.

Outwardly their tanks looked impressive, but they could not hit us. By contrast, the tanks were fired at and destroyed by our guerrilla units at the rate of one or two everyday. Their artillery, too, could not find us. Their ground forces were carefully picked off one by one by our guerrillas and were later compelled to take refuge in trenches. The enemy became increasingly worn down.

On the night of 4 January and morning of 5 January we concentrated our forces in a final attack from all sides. On 5 January we crushed the enemy at Chak and successfully liberated Chak.

At 0630 on 6 January [2330 GMT on 5 January] we completely liberated provincial Route 13 north of Svay Rieng city and north of Route 1 and destroyed many enemy forces, including the ground forces and artillery units which were cut into pieces during the night of 5 January. Also on 6 January we crushed and wiped out the enemy almost completely along national Route 1. The few remaining enemy forces, cringing at Bavet, were smashed and wiped out on 8 January.

3. On the Route 7 front:

On this front the Vietnamese enemy has intruded into our country since September 1977. In the first phase, he invaded and occupied Memot and Krek and came as far as Phum Stoeng, 20 km inside the border. On 1 January 1978 the enemy launched the second phase of his invasion, reaching Pratheath, the crossroads leading to Chhlong located 30 km from the border. The Cambodian territory occupied by the Vietnamese in this region is 30 km long measuring east to west from the border, and 20 km wide, stretching out on both sides of Route 7.

As on the Svay Rieng front, we contained the enemy on the front, attacked him from the northern and southern flanks and particularly sent small groups of forces to attack him within the area he had occupied. The small guerrilla units we sent into the occupied territory especially launched relentless attacks against the enemy, depriving them of sleep, ruining their appetites and wearing them out everyday. The enemy forces were compelled to take refuge in trenches, and their tanks proved to be ineffective as they did not dare advance for fear of being cut off from the rear under our continuous attacks from the flanks and from within. They could not find and destroy us because our guerrilla units were extremely mobile in eluding their attacks and in attacking their forces.

On the night of 4-5 January we concentrated our forces and launched coordinated attacks from all sides almost simultaneously, as was done on the Svay Rieng front. Chunks of tired enemy forces were crushed and routed.

In Kratie the enemy invaded us as far as Khsim and in Mondolkiri he came into Senmonorum. On 5 January we also crushed and wiped him out successfully.

On 6 January, on all battlefields the enemy was basically routed by our forces. We are continuing to mop up and wipe the few enemy remnants from our soil.

On all battlefields, more than 29,000 enemy troops were eliminated and more than 5 enemy divisions, including the 9th and 320th divisions, were routed. The aggressor Vietnamese forces escaping death have fled back to their country in a most ignominious manner.

The Vietnamese insolently encroached on Cambodia because they thought they could rely on the tanks, artillery pieces and various other weapons given them by a certain foreign country. They behaved as a great power with the intention of wantonly trampling Cambodia underfoot.

Their wanton encroachment on Cambodia was a last-ditch attempt to annex it because they had reached a dead end and were in a desperate situation because they had been defeated in the following areas: 1) Their deceitful maneuver about the so-called "special" friendship and "special" solidarity; 2) Their attempts at spying, subversion, planting agents within our ranks and staging a coup d'etat to overturn Democratic Cambodia through their hirelings, whom they had recruited long ago; 3) Their attempts to sabotage our leading apparatus; 4) Their attempts to nibble at our territory in border areas; and finally 5) Their ultimate decision to launch a most aggressive, insolent, wanton invasion of our country.

The 6 January great victory of our Cambodian people and revolutionary army under the wise, correct leadership of the KCP, while only an initial victory, is certainly a victory of great significance. The aggressive policy of the annexationist Vietnamese, the Vietnamese policy of wanting to swallow up Cambodia into a Vietnam-dominated Indochina federation so that the Vietnamese themselves can advance toward further expansion to the detriment of other countries in Southeast Asia, and the Vietnamese policy of making themselves a great power in Southeast Asia on the strength of their tanks; artillery, varied types of weapons and some foreign advisers--all this has prompted the Vietnamese

to wantonly throw themselves against the strong iron bullwark of the collective Cambodian masses and Cambodian Revolutionary Army, who firmly uphold the principles of independence, self-reliance, self-determination, resolutely defending their own national honor and fighting without retreating under the wise, correct leadership of the KCP.

The Vietnamese have always despised and looked down upon the Cambodian people and the Cambodian Revolutionary Army. They have pushed forward in their attempts to encroach upon Cambodia and, as a result, they have seen their annexationist, expansionist and aggressive policy as well as their attitude of despising and scorning Cambodia shamefully smashed by the Cambodian people and revolutionary army under the correct leadership of the KCP. This is the first time in the history of the Vietnamese that they have been routed.

The entire Cambodian nation and all its people heartily welcome this brilliant, great victory. The entire Cambodian Revolutionary Army heartily welcomes this brilliant great victory. The people of the whole world and many peace- and justice-loving countries in the world also cheerfully acclaim this brilliant great victory because this is a victory of the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect over attempts at aggression, expansion and annexation and at trampling the honor of other people underfoot.

There are many factors working in favor of our victory. However, the factors which can be drawn as major lessons for all of us in the future are as follows:

The first factor is our principle of resolutely attacking the enemy and, particularly, of attacking him militarily. Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army is determined to attack the enemy and to overcome all obstacles with lofty revolutionary heroism by skillfully, intelligently and effectively implementing the party's line of waging people's war; relying mainly and basically on guerrilla warfare; attacking the enemy from the front, the rear, the flanks and within the territory he occupies; wearing him out and implementing multifaceted warfare tactics in order to destroy his manpower and cut him off.

The second factor is our principle of resolutely attacking the enemy in the political field of unhesitatingly hitting the Vietnamese nature, the Vietnamese deceit, the Indochina federation strategy of the Vietnamese and the Southeast Asia strategy of the Vietnamese and their supporters.

The third and basic factor of our victory is that the entire party is united, the entire army is united and all the Cambodian people are united. All our forces have been set into motion and deployed to carry out tasks in the people's war against the annexationist Vietnamese.

Among these factors, the most outstanding is the fact that our revolutionary army is completely and unconditionally in unity with the party. Our revolutionary army was taking part in production to be self-sufficient in food and to contribute to our nation-building efforts when the party called on it. Our combatants responded immediately, day or night. They took their munitions and rifles and presented themselves at the battlefields where they immediately entered the fight without asking for rest or time-consuming preparations.

We all should learn and emulate the noble example of our revolutionary army. We are a small country with a small population. If we want to preserve our independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity along the lines of independence, self-reliance and self-determination we must naturally expect untoward actions by enemies. However, if we become a satellite or a slave, our entire nation and all our people will certainly suffer destruction, sorrow, scorn and endless hardship and may even be lost, as our Kampuchea Kraom was lost to us in the past. We must therefore fight at all costs for the sake of our nation's independence, freedom and honor so that we will never become the slave of anyone.

We have now achieved initial success in this endeavor. The annexationist Vietnamese aggressor enemy has been routed to an important extent militarily, politically and in their attempts at aggression, expansion and annexation. However, the Vietnamese still have many other schemes--military, political, diplomatic, intelligence and coup attempts--up their sleeves. We must thus maintain our revolutionary vigilance.

Our 6 January victory over the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressor enemy has given all of us greater confidence in the forces of our people and nation, in our KCP and our Cambodian Revolutionary Army, and in our party's line of people's war. This confidence is concrete and was born from the concrete struggle we waged by ourselves. It is therefore, a firm and unswerving confidence.

We are convinced that so long as we remain resolute in the struggle, we will certainly triumph over all enemies who dare harm our beloved Cambodia. We must all therefore, remain determined to maintain revolutionary vigilance; enhance, strengthen and expand our patriotism, national honor and the national soul; defend, strengthen and expand the victorious gains of the revolution; preserve and defend the independence; sovereignty and territorial integrity of our Democratic Cambodia, our national honor and the honor of our people; and dare to make all kinds of sacrifices to prevent the Vietnamese aggressor enemy from annexing and swallowing up our territory and to prevent other enemies from harming our Democratic Cambodia.

ENVOY IN PRC: CAMBODIA RULES OUT NEGOTIATIONS

AU061645Y Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 6 Jan 78 AU

[Excerpts] Peking, January 6 (ANSA)--A spokesman for the Cambodian Embassy here disclosed today that the "enemy Vietnam forces" which have invaded the Southeast Asian nation were "surrounded on all fronts".

Interviewed by ANSA, the spokesman said that the Phnom Penh government "continues to rule out the possibility of negotiations", a proposal repeatedly offered by Hanoi to resolve the frontier dispute which degenerated into open conflict a week ago. "One cannot talk about friendship and solidarity as long as our sovereignty is flouted," the spokesman said.

The spokesman also disclosed that the Cambodian ambassador in Hanoi, who left the Vietnamese capital on Saturday after the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries, was still in Peking.

It was additionally confirmed that, despite the conflict, six ambassadors accredited in Peking will be able to leave for a visit to Cambodia tomorrow. Taking part in the fortnight-long journey are the ambassadors from Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Nepal, Tanzania and Mali, three of whom are also accredited in Phnom Penh. The visit was organized at the beginning of last month. It was feared that it would have to be put off because of the fighting. No schedule for the trip has been released.

SIHANOUK, PENN NOUTH LETTERS BACK KCP IN CONFLICT

Sihanouk to KCP

BK090150Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

["Samdech" Norodom Sihanouk's 7 January message to the KCP Central Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 January 1978

Respectfully to the Central Committee of the esteemed and beloved KCP:

We have the greatest satisfaction with and pride in the historic great victory won by our heroic revolutionary army of Democratic Cambodia over the aggressor Vietnamese forces and lackeys. We extend most ardent and admiring congratulations to the party as well as heroic compatriots and fighters at all battlefields.

We bow down and pay great, profound tribute to the heroic fighters and heroic compatriots who sacrificed their precious lives in the present duty of defending the fatherland. We wish the wounded heroic fighters and compatriots a quick recovery, so that they can again serve in successfully defending the nation, fatherland, party and revolutionary state of Democratic Cambodia.

In conclusion, I resolutely support Democratic Cambodia which has the KCP as its legal and legitimate basis [as heard] and whose land and water territory must be respected by Vietnam in accordance with its declaration of 1966.

I ask the party Central Committee to kindly accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Penn Nouth to Khieu Samphan

BK090156Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

["Samdech" Penn Nouth's 6 January message to the chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia--read by announcer]

[Text] Respectfully to the esteemed and beloved comrade chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia:

We have received your message informing us of the great victory won by our courageous and invincible revolutionary army and our great people under the great, wise and correct leadership of the KCP over the aggressor Vietnamese forces in all areas invaded and occupied so far by the cruel enemy. This excellent news has brought boundless joy to us and our people as well as to all of our friends, near and far, throughout the world.

We joyfully and respectfully congratulate the KCP, the heroic people, the great and invincible revolutionary army and the cadres of all echelons. We hope they rapidly achieve more victories until all the aggressor Vietnamese enemy is completely eliminated from our sacred Cambodian territory, so that, at the same time, Democratic Cambodia under the leadership of the KCP will have the honor of being the one to smash the criminal scheme of the Vietnamese, who harbor the ambition not only of swallowing up Cambodia but also of ruling as a great power over Southeast Asia itself.

Long live the wise and correct KCP!

Long live the great Cambodian people!

Long live the great, invincible and courageous Cambodian Revolutionary Army!

The Comrade chairman of the State Presidium is asked to please accept our respectful regards.

6 January 1978

[Signed] Penn Nouth

RADIO COMMENT ON NATIONAL EFFORT AGAINST VIETNAMESE

Nationwide Solidarity Cited

BK070540Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Jan 78 BK

[Station editorial: "Under the KCP's Correct, Clearheaded Leadership the Great Solidarity of the Entire Cambodian Nation and People is a Tremendous Force for Crushing and Inflicting Most Vexing Defeat on the Vietnamese Expansionist, Annexationist Aggressors"]

[Text] The most barbarous, unforewarned Vietnamese aggressive assault has fanned the flames of anger of our entire Cambodian nation, people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army opposing the aggressive, expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese trying to swallow up the territory of our beloved Cambodia as part of their ultimate goal of making Cambodia a member of the Indochina federation--a satellite of Vietnam.

This inflamed national anger has turned into the strength of the great solidarity of our entire Cambodian nation and people. Our union workers, cooperative peasants, Cambodian Revolutionary Army and our patriotic high-ranking personalities are totally united behind the views, stands and all measures conceived in the 31 December 1977 statement of our Democratic Cambodian Government. This great solidarity and unanimous stand of the entire Cambodian nation and people has turned into a most resolute, great struggle to attack and exterminate the aggressive Vietnamese enemy and sweep it from our sacred territory.

No force can defeat or shake this great national solidarity, this unity of the Cambodian people and this resolute struggle. The reports on battle victories scored by our heroic army on various fronts, including the eastern, southeastern and northeastern fronts, through the most correct, vigorous and highly effective implementation of the KCP guidelines on people's war, have greatly encouraged our army and people on the frontlines to stubbornly and valiantly continue wiping all the Vietnamese aggressors from our territory. They also encourage our union workers, cooperative peasants, patriotic high-ranking personalities and army in the support areas to fulfill their task of defending our Democratic Cambodia, to eradicate the espionage networks of the enemy of all stripes, especially that of the Vietnamese annexationists, to seethingly continue the socialist construction to strengthen and consolidate the proletarian institution of the party, to enthusiastically build socialism and to wage the struggle to increase production by great leaps and bounds with a high sense of economy and creativity.

Under the KCP's correct and clearheaded leadership the frontline and support areas are now waging a far more harmonious, energetic, vigorous and seething struggle than that carried out during more than 5 years of revolutionary war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs, for national liberation.

Our factories, cooperatives, industrial plantations, railroads, ports, salt marshes, workshops, offices, government ministries and our fronts from Kaoh Wai [Poulo Wai island] and the coastal areas to Kantouy Neak area adjacent to the Lao border have now been set in motion and turned into a tremendous and great force to vigorously fight the expansionist Vietnamese pirates and their running dogs and to fulfill the tasks assigned by our party and government.

Due to the valuable experiences gained from their long and glorious struggle, and under our KCP's correct and clearheaded leadership our people and army retain firm control over the situation created by the aggressive, expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy who now enjoys some favorable conditions in certain fields, but who is basically weak and beset with difficulties.

At the same time, we have also firmly grasped our own situation which consists of some preliminary and temporary difficulties but which basically enjoys strong and favorable conditions, including the political, economic, military conditions both inside and outside the country.

Since the very beginning of the aggressive Vietnamese assault we have all seen the trend of our victory and that of the most vexing defeat of the aggressive Vietnamese enemy. We have become the masters of our own viewpoint, stand and measures and have continuously fought the aggressive Vietnamese enemy until it has begun to fall apart, permitting us to smash it. We have now basically crushed and wiped the enemy out on all fronts.

We have the most correct and clearheaded KCP which has achieved a string of brilliant masterpieces in leading the Cambodian nation and people to successive victories, from one revolutionary phase to another, in a long, complicated and stubborn revolutionary movement.

We have our most heroic, valiant, powerful and great Cambodian Revolutionary Army which has been successfully tested in the revolutionary movement and in a long, grueling and complicated people's war. This army has fought the aggressive expansionist Vietnamese enemy, inflicting successive defeats upon it since 1975.

This great victory over the aggressive, expansionist Vietnamese enemy is due to the solidarity of the Cambodian nation and people; our unanimous opposition to the aggressive, expansionist Vietnamese enemy, the people's great revolutionary movement for national defense, socialist revolution and socialist construction and the Cambodian Revolutionary Army.

Although enemies from all directions have joined hands in their attempts to destroy Democratic Cambodia, they will never be able to crush this country. Thanks to the most correct and clearheaded KCP which has given us leadership and our Cambodian Revolutionary Army--the weapon of solidarity of the Cambodian nation and people operating under KCP leadership--Democratic Cambodia will remain safe and sound and enjoy national honor forever.

Army's Loyalty Extolled

BK080532Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Heroic Revolutionary Army's Lofty Sense of Sacrifice and Revolutionary Heroism"]

[Text] Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army is a valiant army which has been successfully tested and endured all phases of the long, complicated revolutionary movement. Since its founding, under the KCP's correct and clearheaded leadership our army has been constant and conscientious in its patriotism, affection for the people, sacrifice, enduring all sorts of hardship and suffering, resolute struggle, solidarity, internal unity and respect for the party's discipline.

In all phases of revolutionary struggle, especially during the more than 5 years of revolutionary war for the liberation of the nation and the people, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army, depending basically on guerrilla warfare which it combined with full-scale war methods, raised the banner to fight, smash and expel the U.S. imperialists, the expansionists and annexationists, and the traitorous clique from our Cambodian territory and finally won the total victory on 17 April 1975.

Following total liberation, our army has carried on the tradition of revolutionary heroism and continues to raise high the struggle banner to conscientiously defend the country's independence, territory and honor; the people; the party and the revolution. Our brothers and sisters in the army consider this duty a splendid, great honor and a matter of great revolutionary pride. At the same time, they clearly realize that it is normal for the enemy to try to disturb us as we seek to preserve our independence, rights, freedom, national sovereignty and territorial integrity in line with our independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination. This is because our bitter history of the past more than 2,000 years has given us a number of experiences; the current situation along the border attests even more clearly to this correct view.

Thanks to these concrete experiences and because it has always adhered to this view, our revolutionary army has always been successful in its struggle to fulfill its lofty task, no matter how difficult and complicated the situation it has faced. To this day our heroic army has successfully, splendidly, vigorously and constantly defended our national territory, sovereignty and honor.

In short, all these victories were in fact due to our Cambodian Revolutionary Army's sacrifice, willingness to endure all sorts of hardship and suffering, resolute struggle, solidarity, internal unity and the lofty revolutionary stand under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership.

Through all these victories, our revolutionary army has gained even more significant experiences in smashing and exterminating enemies of all stripes, including the external enemy and the enemy which tries to sap our force from the inside, thus succeeding in effectively defending the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our beloved Cambodia.

As sons and daughters of poor workers and peasants, as the most loyal executive tools of dictatorship of the KCP, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army combatants pledge to consolidate all their revolutionary stands and make them even more socialist. They are resolved to make more unconditional sacrifices and to constantly raise their revolutionary vigilance in their struggle to smash enemies of all stripes from all directions who try to aggress against, encroach upon and annex our territory. The Cambodian Revolutionary Army pledges to defend the nation, people, party, revolution, national honor, national spirit, and the party's proletarian administrative power. It also pledges to preserve forever the victorious revolutionary gains. At the same time, our revolutionary army also tries to increase production for its own needs and to help build the country by great leaps and bounds.

EASTERN REGION COMBATANTS SCORE 'U.S. ANNEXATIONISTS'

BK080616Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Our Revolutionary Army Combatants in Srok O Reang Euv Are Striving To Defend and Build the Country With a High Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Our revolutionary army combatants in Srok O Reang Euv, Tonle Toch sector, eastern region--like combatants throughout the country--experienced all sorts of obstacles and hardships while waging the revolutionary war to expel the expansionist and annexationist U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique from the country in order to liberate the nation and people, especially the poor, from slavery.

Since our beloved Cambodia was totally and definitively liberated, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership our combatants in Srok O Reang Euv have continued to consolidate their struggle, sacrifice and revolutionary heroism. They have shouldered great responsibility in the struggle to defend the territorial integrity and the workers' and peasants' administrative power and to insure the people's security.

As the masters of the country, the revolution and all of the fields and plantations our combatants in Srok O Reang Euv have permanently raised their sense of revolutionary vigilance and have always been ready to make all sorts of sacrifices to defend national territory and prevent enemies of all stripes from entering the country to commit acts of destruction and from encroaching upon or annexing the territory of beloved Cambodia.

While fulfilling their tasks of defending the country and insuring security for the people, our combatants in Srok O Reang Euv have also closely cooperated with our cooperative peasants in the offensive to vigorously reap and gather the rainy season rice crop with a high sense of revolutionary thrift. At the same time, they have also stood beside cooperative peasants in the offensive to grow the dry season rice crop in ricefields near water conservancy projects in order to exploit all available farmland and water.

Revolutionary army units in Srok O Reang Euv pledge to fan the flames of national anger, class hatred and blood debts against the expansionist and annexationist U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique in their effort to defend territorial integrity and to insure security for the people. They also pledge to take part in all our cooperative peasants' efforts to increase production in order to help improve our standard of living and supply our frontline army units who are now valiantly defending our territory and border.

Rice Production Emphasized

BK070708Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "To Help Those Now Busy on the Frontline To Fulfill The National Defense Task and Exterminate the Enemy, the Male and Female Youths and Cooperative Peasants in Srok Kompong Trabek Pledge To Grow More Rice and Maximize Rice Production"]

[Text] Our revolutionary army on the frontline is now raising the banner to smash the enemy forces with a high sense of sacrifice and heroism in the defense of the territorial integrity of our beloved Cambodia. Our cooperative peasants are engaged in a nationwide offensive to defend, harvest and gather their rainy season rice crop and to continue growing the dry season rice crop to maximize production, and to totally achieve the party and Democratic Cambodian Government's plan, to improve the people's living conditions, and to support the frontline.

Our cooperative peasants in Srok Kompong Trabek, Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector of the eastern region are directly contributing to the revolutionary army's frontline effort by trying to fulfill their main task. Their main task consists of defending, harvesting and gathering the rainy season rice crop, tending the last rice crop of the year and growing the dry season rice crop. Our fraternal cooperative peasants on all fronts are on the offensive to fulfill their tasks with a high sense of revolutionary vigilance and overcoming all sorts of obstacles.

Those assigned to tend the rainy season rice crop are concentrating on defending their rice in the fields and in the granaries. Teams have been assigned to permanently guard and patrol day and night. They protect their rice from being destroyed by fire and animals. In addition, they prevent the enemy from plundering or destroying their crop for which they have sacrificed their sweat and blood.

Our fraternal cooperative peasants assigned to the rice harvest are now reaping their rice with a high sense of revolutionary economy. They are doing this while it is still brown.

Our brothers and sisters in charge of tending the last rice crop of the year are trying to pump and bring water from the Prek Dap, Boeng Krapit, Ak Ambok, Chrey, Pratheat, Krang Leav water reservoirs and other water conservancy projects to irrigate their ricefields--all with a lofty, constant sense of responsibility.

Those assigned to grow the dry season rice crop are now launching small-and large-scale offensives to grow this crop in accordance with each particular area's conditions. Regardless of season, our fraternal cooperative peasants are continuously growing rice. They are now thinking of exploiting all available fields and water.

In short, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership our peasants' rice growing and production drive in Srok Kompong Trabek is surging vigorously forward. The reason why our fraternal cooperative peasants have worked so hard is because they have always felt proud of the task entrusted to them by the KCP--increasing rice production to improve their living conditions, supplying our army on the frontline now busy defending the country, and helping build the country in the most effective manner.

NARRATIVE ON TASKS OF SROK KAMPOT PEOPLE AND ARMY

BK080842Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Srok Kampot is located in the Kampot sector, southwestern region. This district has many natural resources such as large and small mountain ranges, valleys, streams and water sources; a large area of the sea; islands, fish, crabs, shellfish, prawns, ores, salt marshes, limestone, phosphate, medicinal plants, timber forests and orchards almost everywhere. The Srok Kampot people also have traditional patriotism, love for the revolution, resolute struggle against all enemies, sacrifice and hardships and suffering. From 1960, thanks to the KCP's stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and constant care, our army units and people in Srok Kampot have rapidly matured politically, ideologically and organizationally. They have developed their resolute struggle against the enemy of all stripes and against all natural calamities.

For more than 5 years during the past revolutionary war, the army units and people in Srok Kampot rose up and waged a valiant, complicated, stubborn, revolutionary struggle and finally helped drive off and exterminate the U.S. imperialists, the expansionists and annexationists, and the traitorous clique as well as the exploiting classes from their area, thus contributing to final, total liberation on 17 April 1975.

Since successfully completing the national democratic revolution, our revolutionary army units and people in Srok Kampot have continued to develop and consolidate all the revolutionary stands, especially the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance; the stand of sacrifice, enduring all sorts of hardships and suffering; and the stand of revolutionary heroism in their effort to defend and build their area and to help defend and build the country as a strong developed nation in all fields. Our brothers and sisters have pledged to unconditionally sacrifice everything so as to totally achieve their sacred aspirations.

In regard to the national defense task, our revolutionary army units in Srok Kampot have struggled to patrol long mountain ranges and valleys in the jungle; they have used boats, motorboats and ships to patrol the sea day and night and in all circumstances in order to follow and smash all the activities of enemy forces which encroach upon, aggress and try to annex our territory. In this effort our revolutionary army units have inflicted

a series of defeats on enemy forces, thus driving them from our Cambodian territory.

Our revolutionary army's stand consists of waging the struggle to defend and protect the borders, territorial waters, sea, islands, people, the party and the workers' and peasants' administrative power and to totally protect the revolutionary gains from being destroyed or encroached upon by the U.S. imperialists, the expansionists and annexationists, and the traitorous clique [puok a kbat].

While trying to fulfill their national defense task and insure security for the people, our army units have closely cooperated with our cooperative people in building their area and bringing rapid changes to it. In the 1977 dry season the great and most prominent construction movement of our revolutionary army units and people in Srok Kampot was building irrigation systems. On this front, they were enthusiastically and seethingly engaged. In fact, in the first quarter of 1977 they were involved in the drive to build water reservoirs, dikes, canals and ditches, including the Stoeng Kaoh Sla, Prateak Krala, Stoeng Kev, Prek Kbal Romeas and the Boeng Thmar Puck dikes.

As soon as the rainy season began, although this year's rainfall was not well distributed, our army units and people in Srok Kampot did not hesitate and never flinched from this unfavorable situation; instead, they increased their offensive spirit by trying to pump water and bring water from dikes, reservoirs and canals to their ricefields; and succeeded in growing rice from the start of the season. So far, they have gone through three rice growing phases, including the early maturing, the rainy season phase and the drive to grow the last rice crop of the year.

In the current dry season, the immediate tasks of our army units and people in Srok Kampot consist of harvesting and gathering the rainy season crop as quickly as possible, patrolling and guarding their rice in the fields and granaries to prevent it from being damaged or destroyed by fire or animals and from being destroyed or plundered by enemies of all stripes. Our brothers and sisters in Srok Kampot have another duty: they must continue dry season rice growing in order to exploit all available fields and water with a view to maximizing rice production and fulfilling and overfulfilling the party and government's production plan; and continue supplying our army units now engaged in the struggle to fight and exterminate the enemy in defense of the borders, territorial waters, sea and islands of our fatherland.

Our revolutionary army units and people fulfill their daily tasks with a high sense of sacrifice and with great vigor. All these intensive activities have emerged from the flames of their anger against the aggressor annexationist enemy of all stripes, and from the stand as masters of the country, the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the sense of sacrifice and the lofty sense of revolutionary heroism.

Incited by the flames of the national anger and class resentment against enemies of all stripes, our revolutionary army units and people in Srok Kampot pledge to always increase revolutionary vigilance and stand ready for all sorts of unconditional sacrifices, including their moral and physical strength and their sentiments and lives, for the defense of the nation, the people and the revolution. All are resolved to continue striving to build their area and Democratic Cambodia into a nation developed in all fields by leaps and bounds in conformity with the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the most correct guidelines of our KCP.

RADIO REPORTS 31 DEC THAI SHELLING INCIDENT IN SAVANNAKHET

BK070120Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to reports of peace-keeping authorities in Savannakhet province, at 2400 [1700 GMT] on 31 December 1977 Thai authorities fired several hundred rounds of M-16 and M-79 shells across the Mekong River from Ban Sai Mun village on the Thai side to Ban Keng Kabao village in Outhoumphon district in Savannakhet Province, causing extensive damage to homes and property.

PAKSE GOVERNOR REPORTEDLY RELEASES THAI, REQUESTS PASS OPENING

BK080212Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Lao governor of Pakse Province on Friday requested that the Thai-Lao border pass at Chong Mek be reopened to let food supply from Thailand enter the landlocked country, said Governor Pramun Chantharachamnong of Ubon Ratchathani Province which lies at the opposite of Pakse Province.

And as a goodwill gesture to Thailand, Governor Thao Koumani ordered the release of seven Thai villagers returned to the Thai side on Friday. They were captured on August 21, 1975 while working at a settlement at Lam Dom Noi in Ubon Ratchathani near the Thai-Lao border-line. They told investigators at Muang district police station of this northeastern province that they had been detained at Pakse prison and undergone hard labour as well as political indoctrination during their imprisonment. There are still at least four Thai at Pakse prison, they said.

Governor Pramun, on the other hand, passed the Lao request to Bangkok.

PHOUN SIPASEUT, OTHERS ATTEND PLO ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

BK071318Y Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 7 (KPL) --Mustafa Sapharini, representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Vientiane, last night gave a reception marking the 13th anniversary of Palestine's armed struggle (January 1, 1965).

His guests included Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier and foreign minister; Sali Vongkhamso, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP and minister at the premier's office; Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the LPRP CC and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism; Noupnan Sitphasai, deputy foreign minister; and other vice ministers and members of the Lao Supreme People's Council. Meun Somvichit, Central Committee member of the LPRP and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Province; Phao Phimphachan, mayor of Vientiane; other senior Lao officials and officers; and diplomatic envoys in Vientiane also attended.

At the reception, Sapharini and Deputy Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai invited those present to toast the still greater successes of the Palestinian people in their struggle, and the constant strengthening of the solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Palestine. The reception proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Souphanouvong Greet 'Arafat

BK081008Y Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 8 (KPL)--President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has sent warm greetings to Y. 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the PLO's 13th anniversary.

The message says: "On the 13th anniversary of Palestine's armed struggle, on behalf of the Lao people, the Government of the LPDR and in my own name, I am very pleased to convey to Your Excellency, and through you, to the Palestinian people my warmest congratulations and salutations. I wish you and the Palestinian people good health and prosperity. I also wish the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, still greater successes in their armed struggle for founding a really independent and sovereign Palestinian state. "May the friendship between the Lao and Palestinian peoples be developed day by day!"

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 6 JAN

BK081006Y Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 8 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister, received Hsu Huang, Chinese ambassador to Laos, at the Foreign Minister office in Vientiane on January 6. On the same day, the Chinese ambassador called on Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha. The receptions proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHERN PROVINCES

BK071232Y Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 7 (KPL)--The visiting Chinese economic delegation on January 5 left Vientiane for a visit to Champassak, Saravane, Savannakhet and Khammouane provinces in southern Laos. During its stay in Vientiane, the delegation visited the construction site of Nam Houn reservoir and many other economic establishments where it was given a warm welcome.

BRIEFS

DPRK FILM PRESENTED--Vientiane, January 2--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has presented Laos with a film on the 1976 friendly visit to the DPRK paid by the Lao party and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvinhan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Kyeung Hwan, charge d'affaires of the DPRK Embassy in Vientiane, on December 31 handed the film over to Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, Lao vice minister at the premier's office. [Vientiane KPL in English 0123 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK]

GIFTS FROM RED CROSS--Vientiane, January 4--The Lao Red Cross Society [LRCS] yesterday received 800 blankets sent by the International Red Cross as a gift to the hospital of Xieng Khouang Province as agreed upon during the visit to Laos of a representative of the IRC last November. Koukeo Saikosi, secretary general of the Lao Red Cross Society, received the gift in the presence of Oudom Souvannavong, president of the LRCS, the representatives of the Lao Ministry of Public Health and others. Koukeo Saikosi thanked the IRC and expressed the hope that Laos would receive more assistance from the IRC.

[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK]

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN BANGKOK 9 JAN

BK091042Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 9 (AFP)--Vietnamese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived here today for a 4-day official visit to Thailand. Mr Trinh, arriving from Manila after a short stopover at Danang in Vietnam, was welcomed by Thai Vice-Premier Sunthon Hongladarom and Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun. He was accompanied by a delegation of about 20 persons.

In a brief airport statement, Mr Trinh said conditions were now propitious for developing relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries "in conformity with the trend of peace, independence and neutrality now prevailing in South East Asia and for the benefit of peace and prosperity in this region." Banners and posters in Thai and Vietnamese greeted the minister who will be received in audience tomorrow by the king at his palace at Chiang Mai in the north of the country.

On his arrival Mr Trinh went to Government House to pay a courtesy visit on Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to whom he handed a message from Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

During his stay in Thailand Mr Trinh will sign an aviation agreement between the two countries negotiated in Hanoi last month. Under the agreement, Thai International Airlines will be able to use Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City airports to serve Manila, Hong Kong, Taipei and Japan. In return, Vietnamese planes will use Bangkok for flights to Burma and India. The Vietnamese minister will have talks with the prime minister and his counterpart Mr Uppadit. It is expected the border conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam will be high on the agenda. Bilateral economic relations and the opening of embassies in the two countries will also be discussed. Thailand and Vietnam established diplomatic relations last August but have not yet exchanged ambassadors.

THAI RAT Previews Visit

BK090001Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Thai-Vietnamese Negotiations"]

[Text] The Vietnamese vice premier and foreign minister will arrive in Thailand on 9 January as a guest of the Thai Government. A Vietnamese delegation has already arrived in Bangkok to make "preparations" for negotiations to be held between Thailand and Vietnam. The Vietnamese leader's visit must be regarded as a new step in relations between the two countries, relations which had stagnated for a period of time after the issuance of the 6 August 1976 joint communique by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The negotiations to be held between the two countries, besides helping normalize relations, are expected to include trade and economic issues. It should be noted that a Thai delegation to Hanoi led by the deputy communications minister has successfully negotiated overflight rights over Vietnamese territory and that the Thai airline will begin the new route over Vietnam on the same day as the Vietnamese vice premier's arrival. This is an achievement scored by the present government in its efforts to promote cooperation with the Indochinese countries, particularly Laos and Vietnam.

One of the problems between Thailand and Vietnam left unsolved for more than 10 years is the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees in Thailand. Some 40,000 Vietnamese nationals fled their country because of the Franco-Vietnamese war and migrated to Thailand in 1949.

Their number later swelled to 60,000, including children born in this country. The Vietnamese refugee population is still increasing despite earlier repatriations. Our Thai people have nothing against these refugees, but since they came here only for temporary asylum, they should now return to their homeland.

As a matter of fact, both countries once held consultations on this matter and agreed that the refugees be allowed to return to north or south Vietnam. Since north and south Vietnam have been unified and peace has been restored in that country, the Vietnamese Government should now think about repatriating its people from Thailand. The two countries should renegotiate this matter in conformity with the joint communique.

We welcome the visit of the Vietnamese vice premier. If this matter is seriously discussed during the negotiations to be held during the visit, it will be clear to everyone that Vietnam really intends to repatriate Vietnamese nationals living in Thailand.

FIVE CAMBODIANS CAPTURED IN 7 JAN BORDER INCIDENT

BK080205Y Bangkok POST in English 8 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Government forces captured five Cambodian intruders after a 60-minute gun battle at Ban None Markoom in Ta Phraya district of Prachin Buri Province on Friday, police said yesterday. Police said the Cambodian intruders were captured while digging a bunker inside Thai territory after an attack by about 20 Cambodian troopers. A police corporal was wounded in the battle.

In a related incident, Thai troopers exchanged a 15-minute gunbattle with another group of Cambodian intruders inside Thai territory at Ban Takhoom in Sangkha district of Surin Province. After the brief gunbattle the Cambodians retreated into Cambodian territory. The Thai side suffered one casualty while several Cambodians were believed to have been either wounded or killed, police said.

Forces on Alert

BK080206Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Royal Thai Army has put all of its outposts along the Thai-Cambodian border-line on special alert in the wake of the on-going border battle between Cambodia and Vietnam, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhom disclosed yesterday. "We are ready to handle any untoward incident," he said. However, Gen Soem believes there will be no serious incidents on the Thai-Cambodian border area at this time.

Kriangsak on SRV-Cambodian War

BK091056Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Asked by the press [during an 8 January interview] whether he is worried about the current fighting between Cambodian and Vietnamese troops, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan replied that he has absolutely no worries about the matter, since it is not Thailand's business and since neither Cambodia nor Vietnam harbors hostility toward Thailand.

The prime minister said that minor border clashes should not be regarded as a matter which will seriously affect existing relations with the neighboring countries. He said that Thailand is always prepared to handle the border situation and that the public has no need to worry. We are ready to defend the country, he said.

Bunchai Comments

BK091058Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Meeting the press at Santitham Hall this morning, Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong discussed the possible effect the current fighting between Vietnamese and Cambodian troops might have on Thailand. He said that the National Security Council is assessing the fighting. He pointed out that we do not have actual reports on the fighting, only radio broadcasts whose accuracy is being assessed. We will study developing events. We hope that both parties will eventually negotiate a settlement of their conflict, because Vietnam and Cambodia probably want to reconstruct their countries after the Indochina war more than fight each other. It is felt that the leaders of Vietnam and Cambodia will reach a settlement to the current fighting.

He said Thailand will monitor developments. He refused to disclose what preparations Thailand has made as a result of the Vietnamese-Cambodian fighting. Asked about the Cambodian border situation, the deputy prime minister reported that sporadic clashes with Cambodian Soldiers still occur and that the officials concerned have been instructed to defend our territory to the utmost. He said that no reinforcements have been sent to the Cambodian border recently, because the situation is not serious. Police, soldiers and civilian volunteers who have already received weapons training are still used in defending the border areas. He did not believe the reports that the Vietnamese have captured Phnom Penh and pointed out that we do not have many reports from socialist countries.

SINGAPORE DEFENSE MINISTER GOH ARRIVES 7 JAN

BK070802Y Bangkok WORLD in English 7 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Singaporean Defence Minister Dr Goh Keng Swee arrived this morning at Don Muang Airport on his three-day unofficial visit as a personal guest of Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. On hand to greet the Singaporean defence minister's three-man party was Maj Gen Bandit Amatayakun, deputy chief of the Military Intelligence Directorate, as the representative of the prime minister.

The defence minister arrived at 9:55 am aboard a Singapore Airlines Flight SQ-6. After a brief rest at the airport's VIP room, the party was escorted to the prime minister's residence at Ban Khen where the visiting official had cordial talks with the premier. Tonight Thai Defence Minister General Lek Naeomali will host a dinner party for the visiting Singaporean minister.

The Singaporean team will visit border provinces under the jurisdiction of the Second Army Region in the northeast after attending the celebration of Armed Forces Day tomorrow. The team will depart on Tuesday.

KRIANGSAK ON GOH VISIT, PLANNED TRIP ABROAD

BK080305Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Singapore Defense Minister Goh Keng Swee called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at the latter's Bangkok residence this morning. Also present were Gen Lek Naeomali, defense minister, as well as a number of high-ranking military officers. After the meeting with the Singapore defense minister, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan granted an interview to newsmen, saying there is nothing special in the current visit by the Singapore defense minister, who simply wished to visit Thai Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali and also meet Kriangsak himself in his capacity as supreme commander.

Asked by reporters about his visits to foreign countries, the prime minister told them he would first visit the ASEAN countries which are old friends and which already maintain close cooperation with Thailand in various aspects. This trip is most important, as the role of the ASEAN countries is vital for our own survival, he said. He will make a short trip, probably in February, to the ASEAN countries. The prime minister will be accompanied by only a small party. This will be an all-inclusive trip which will include all countries in the itinerary. By combining the visits, expenses will be minimized, said Kriangsak. The prime minister said he will probably visit the PRC in March at the invitation of that country. In any event, the trip abroad will come after he has finished work on domestic matters.

The prime minister plans to visit police and military outposts along the border in all parts of the country as well as make general inspection tours. After returning from his trip abroad, he will revisit these areas to check the progress of their work. From now on, he said, each ministry will have to prepare a monthly report on work carried out. The Prime Minister's Office will act as coordinator among various ministries and therefore will need such a monthly report.

POST Approves Trip

BK070238Y Bangkok POST in English 7 Jan 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Right Move by PM"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kirangsak Chamanan's plan to visit ASEAN partners before he visits China and other countries shows that he has got his priorities for personal diplomacy abroad correct. It is true that General Kriangsak has visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore frequently on affairs of state and that he knows the leaders of these countries intimately. However, this does not preclude the necessity for his calling upon them now that he is the head of Thailand's government.

To the outside world as well as our own people, it is important to demonstrate that the present government emphasises its relations with the other ASEAN countries and that it places great hope in this regional organization and is dedicated to its objectives. Support for ASEAN has been expressed in the policy statement the government made to the National Assembly. This policy has now to be implemented by deeds.

ASEAN moved into the background while the Kriangsak government made efforts at rapprochement with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The prime minister had to give priority to this policy of detente with neighbours who had become alienated from Thailand. Now that tensions have been eased with these countries and a measure of understanding has begun, it is time that our government turned its attention to the ASEAN countries. Our prime minister will have much to discuss with the other ASEAN heads of government because a new situation has arisen in Southeast Asia and also in Asia as a whole. The economic and financial difficulties that are foreseen for ourselves in the current year may partially need regional co-operation to tackle successfully.

Politically, achievement of detente with the Indochina countries opens the way for greater trust in ASEAN and the eventual attainment of the goal of "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in Southeast Asia. Progress towards this objective may be an important topic in the ASEAN capitals. The prime minister's visit to the other ASEAN countries before China will provide him with an opportunity to exchange views on improving relations between China and ASEAN. China has always given support to the organisation, but so far only Japan, Australia, the European Economic Community and the United States have held consultations with ASEAN. Our prime minister may well be in a position to bring about a dialogue between Peking and ASEAN which may lead to greater trade and economic co-operation.

HONG KONG APPROVES THAI FLIGHTS OVER SRV

BK070214Y Bangkok POST in English 7 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Hong Kong yesterday agreed to grant landing permission to Thai International [Thai] flights routed over Ho Chi Minh City. According to a spokesman at Thai, agreement was reached as a result of talks which took place yesterday with the colony's civil aviation authorities. The first flight will probably take place next week. It is understood that the earlier refusal of Hong Kong to accept the flights had arisen from a misunderstanding by them of the control procedures which would be involved. These were clarified in yesterday's talks.

The flight procedures will be that aircraft will be under the control of Thai authorities until they reach the Vietnam border, they will then come under Vietnamese control while over Vietnam, and then pass back to Thai control until handed over to Hong Kong. Hong Kong authorities, apparently, had been under the impression that they would have to take over direct from Vietnam and this would not have been possible because the colony does not have any agreement with Vietnam covering the handling of air traffic.

SIGNING OF THAI-LAO-SRV MEKONG AGREEMENT REPORTED

BK080700Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] A declaration on the establishment of an interim committee for coordination of investigation of the lower Mekong basin was signed by representatives of Thailand, Laos and Vietnam in a ceremony in Vientiane on 5 January. Thailand was represented by Mr Prawit Ruyaphon, secretary general of the National Energy Administration. Under the declaration, the interim committee shall promote the development of the water resources of the lower Mekong basin to increase agriculture and power production in order to meet effectively the needs of reconstruction and growing development of the countries of Indochina and the growing economic development needs of Thailand.

The three countries will accord the others necessary facilities for transit, purchase and sale of construction materials or products from completed projects as well as for the security of transport and traffic on the Mekong in the framework of this regional cooperative effort and with a view to accomplishing the projects approved by the interim committee. The interim committee, however, will be succeeded by the original committee for coordination of investigation of the lower Mekong basin once Cambodia has decided to join the three by [words indistinct] of the Mekong River in reactivating that organ. Nonparticipation of Cambodia in the Mekong committee since mid-1975 prompted Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to issue a joint communique during the 33d annual session of ESCAP in Bangkok on 29 April 1977, stressing their desire to reactivate the Mekong committee. The three countries agreed in Vientiane in July 1977 to establish an interim committee to proceed with new water resources development activities in the lower Mekong basin that are of particular interest to them pending participation of Cambodia in the original Mekong committee.

TRADITIONAL PARADE NOT HELD ON ARMED FORCES DAY

BK080232Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Royal Thai Armed Forces Day today will pass without the traditional parade, said Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, who is concurrently the supreme commander. Various military units will organize their own religious ceremonies and celebrations to mark the occasion.

VNA CARRIES CONCLUSION OF 6 JAN DOCUMENT ON BORDER DISPUTE

Foreign Ministry Document, Part II

OW060833Y Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--In these attacks, the Cambodian armed forces repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory from one to six km (as in the attack on several places in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh Province, on the night of September 25, 1977), and even 10 km (as in the December 1975 attack on the Sa Thay River area, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province).

--In these operations, the Cambodian side fielded big forces involving several battalions and regiments and even several divisions as in the simultaneous attacks launched in September, October, November and December 1977 against many places in Tay Ninh Province. Hand guns and heavy artillery such as 120 mm mortars and 105 mm cannons were used. In some cases, Cambodian aircraft violated Vietnamese air space, as on May 10, 1977 over the area from Chau Doc to Tan Bien in An Giang Province.

--A number of attacks against Vietnamese territory were for annihilation purposes (such as the simultaneous attacks launched on the night of April 30, 1977 against many posts of the Vietnamese people's armed security forces in 13 of the 14 border villages of An Giang Province). Others were for occupation purposes (such as the attacks launched in late September and early October 1977 against many places in Ben Cau, Chu Thanh and Tan Bien district of Tay Ninh Province).

--In the course of their attacks on Vietnamese territory, the Cambodian armed forces perpetrated loathesome crimes. In addition to wanton shelling of populated areas during Vietnamese festive days--causing many casualties mostly among women and children--in addition to raping women, burning houses and schools, looting food and other property and stealing cattle and harming production, the Cambodian armed forces engaged in killings of the utmost barbarity.

Besides dispatching their victims with hand guns and artillery, they used daggers, spears, sabres and hammers to torture Vietnamese civilians about the face and belly to inflict particularly painful wounds before death. They even disembowelled their victims, dug out their livers, cut off their noses and threw their bodies into the flames or into wells and ponds.

These actions of the Cambodian side since early May 1975 have caused great losses in human life and property and have seriously undermined the peaceful labour of the Vietnamese people. Along the length of the entire border on the Vietnamese side, more than 10,000 hectares of land have had to be left fallow.

The long standing solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples is an extremely precious asset. To preserve and develop this special relationship is our unswerving policy, in keeping with the deep sentiments of the Vietnamese people. Proceeding from this policy and feeling, and wishing to discover the reason for these events, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wrote in the June 7, 1977 letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of Democratic Cambodia:

"We have tried but in vain to discover the reason why the Cambodian armed forces have taken such actions. The use of considerable armed forces for simultaneous operations over a large area and for such a long period cannot proceed from the initiative of local Cambodian authorities. Then have these actions been perpetrated by a group, a faction of ill-intentioned persons, in an attempt to sabotage the traditions of solidarity and fraternal friendship binding our two parties and peoples?"

Proceeding also from this policy and this feeling, each time the Cambodian side violated the sovereignty and territory of Vietnam, the Vietnamese side immediately brought the case to the attention of the Cambodian side, while trying by every means to request the latter to put an early end to incidents. But the Vietnamese side's just proposals got no response from the Cambodian side which has instead undertaken systematic and increasingly serious violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people have thus been compelled to fight back to defend the sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, and to protect their life, property and peaceful labour. But even in self-defence they have shown restraint, wishing to settle these incidents at an early date and in a fraternal spirit as between comrades.

3. The Cambodian Side's Failure To Give a Positive Response to Vietnam's Fair and Reasonable Proposals and To Respect the Arrangements Reached Between the Two Sides

The above-mentioned incidents with their harmful consequences would have soon ended and the situation on the border between the two countries would have returned to normal at an early date had the Cambodian side given a positive response to the fair and reasonable proposals of the Vietnamese side.

These proposals were put forward in a sincere and friendly attitude in the June 7, 1977 letter sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of Democratic Cambodia. In addition, on repeated occasions between January and October 1977 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam verbally informed or handed notes to the Embassy of Democratic Cambodia in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, giving detailed accounts of the Cambodian violations and their consequences and proposing that an end be put to such acts and talks be started with the Vietnamese in a spirit of friendship and fraternity with a view to stopping such incidents.

The Vietnamese side has also instructed the authorities in the areas bordering on Cambodia to strictly respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia, to strengthen solidarity and friendship with the local Cambodian authorities in border areas and to strictly implement the three steps agreed upon in Phnom Penh in May 1976.

Regretably, the Vietnamese side's goodwill has found no response from the Cambodian side. Moreover, the latter has failed to observe the measures agreed to by itself. In keeping with these measures, the people's committee of Kien Giang Province on March 31, 1977 sent two cadres to Kampot Province of Cambodia to deliver a letter proposing a meeting between the two sides to settle the incidents occurring during that period. On arriving at the border (on Highway 17), the two Vietnamese cadres were invited by the Cambodian side to enter Cambodian territory, but after they crossed the frontier the Cambodian side suddenly opened fire to intimidate the messengers, forcing them to flee.

In the letter sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of Democratic Cambodia in reply to the June 7, 1977 letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Cambodian side stated:

"Cambodia does not nurture any scheme of expansion or usurpation against any country, not even one inch of its land," and proposed: "to let some time elapse for the situation to return to normal, to avoid any border incidents on land or at sea" before any meeting between the two sides "so that this meeting may bring about satisfactory results." In fact all these systematic incidents, especially those which took place after May 1976 and in late September and early October 1977, have given the lie to the contentions of the Cambodian side in its reply; furthermore, they have shown that during the very period of waiting for "the situation to return to normal" as proposed by the Cambodian side, the Cambodian armed forces continued with increased seriousness their violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, causing even more serious losses in lives and property to the Vietnamese people in border areas.

4. Responsibility Rests With the Cambodian Side

The above-mentioned acts of the Cambodian side were always accompanied by a campaign to sow hatred between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. A painful evidence: The behavior of the Cambodian side towards about half a million Vietnamese nationals who had lived in Cambodia for several generations, and contributed with their lives and property to the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. They have been driven out of their homes and from their lands, robbed of their property and tools, and a number of them have been maimed or brutally massacred. On the other hand, while sending its armed forces to cross the frontier and encroach upon Vietnamese soil, compelling the Vietnamese people to make an appropriate reply in defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Cambodian side slanderously accused Vietnam of "aggression" against Cambodia. Of late, in the August 1977 issue of the pictorial magazine DEMOCRATIC CAMBODIA IS MOVING FORWARD published in English and French, the Cambodian side printed a map of Cambodia with frontiers which do not conform to the facts of history.

The above leads to the following conclusion: The violations of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Cambodian armed forces are premeditated, carefully prepared actions committed under unified guidance.

This is confirmed by the leaflets spread by the Cambodian side in border areas and the admissions and notebooks of intelligence agents and officers and men of the Cambodian armed forces captured on Vietnamese territory in An Giang, Tay Ninh, Long An and Dac Lac.

Some examples follow: "A leaflet spread in the area of the Vinh Te Canal (which was dug by the Vietnamese people on Vietnamese territory in An Giang Province at the end of the 19th century, on an average 1,2000 metres from the border) reads in part "The canal is the border of Cambodia...." Another leaflet reads: "Remember that we are here on Cambodian territory. Cambodian territory does not stop at this canal, but extends up to Saigon..."

---Meng Nheap, a Cambodian intelligence agent (attached to the 2d Squad, 2d Platoon, 1st Company, 27th Battalion, 11th Regiment of the southwest military region of Cambodia), captured on May 17, 1977 at Vinh Hoi Dong, An Giang Province, made the following confession: "I was captured by the Vietnamese Army at a moment when I was accomplishing the task that had been entrusted to me: to cross the border into Vietnamese territory to collect military intelligence along the Vietnamese side of the border. In February and March 1977, Ta Moc, commander of the southwestern military region (Cambodia) made known that the revolution was raising the morale of the combatants and cadres of the Cambodian army, informing them that in May 1977, an attack would be launched against Vietnam 'up the 1st sugar plum tree' and 'to Saigon'.

The initial plan was to grab Vietnamese land along the border, that is along the (Vinh Te) Canal and the Bac Dai River, to stop for sometime after the conquest of this river with a view to consolidating the advance and pressing the attack...."

--Sin Sara, another Cambodian intelligence agent captured on August 4, 1976, admitted that he had been sent to Vietnam for espionage activities. Before his departure for Vietnam, he was told by Bolyvan, an instructor in his security squad, and Sao Sareth, party secretary and security chief of Samrong district: "Cambodian land extends up to Saigon. Sooner or later, Cambodia will take back Saigon."

--Xon Xo Phat, a soldier of the 182d Regiment, 3d Division of the Cambodian armed forces, captured in Tay Ninh, said: "Xol, the company commander in Chamtoria district, instructed me to infiltrate deep into Vietnamese territory and to kill Vietnamese soldiers in case of contact with them, with a view to expanding Cambodian territory. Xol ordered us to set houses on fire, to massacre the people irrespective of age and sex and to take rice and cattle to Cambodia."

In the notebook of another Cambodian cadre, instructions issued by the Svay Rieng organisation of the Communist Party of Cambodia were found in which the Cambodian side reminds its army and cadres that Vietnam is the enemy of Cambodia.

The same document indicates that "the Vietnamese enemy has an elaborate plan for counter-attack in reply to our defensives on his territory" and even lays down the tactics to be used in case of attack against Vietnam, and offensive and defensive methods to secure victory.

These actions have had extremely serious consequences:

First, the Vietnamese people in border areas, who have just come out of a protracted and fierce imperialist war of aggression, have now to suffer heavy losses in life and property caused by a fraternal neighbouring country in violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Moreover, these actions, going along with a campaign to create hatred among the Cambodian people, have seriously injured the traditional bonds of solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

What then are the purposes of the above actions of the Cambodian armed forces?

The facts and the documents quoted above leave no doubt as to these dark schemes: to encroach on Vietnam's territory, to violate its sovereignty and territorial integrity, to sow hatred between the two nations, to undermine the peaceful labour of the Vietnamese people, to harm the traditions of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

The contention that "small and weak countries cannot swallow big ones," the slanders and the false evidence fabricated against Vietnam by the Cambodian side cannot cover up facts that the Vietnamese side is compelled to make public in this document.

Full and total responsibility for the situation thus created on the frontier between the two countries and for the consequences, rests with the Cambodian side.

5. The Correct Path to a Settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia Border Problem

The unswerving policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people with regard to the two fraternal neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia has been reaffirmed in the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as follows:

"To preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in accordance with the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's legitimate interest, so that the three countries, which have been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, will be associated with each other forever in the building and defence of their respective countries, for the sake of each country's independence and prosperity."

In its September 28, 1977 message of congratulations addressed to the Communist Party of Cambodia on the latter's official declaration of its existence, after reiterating "deep gratitude for the Communist Party and the people of Cambodia's valuable support for and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle," the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam once again stressed:

"Our two countries are friendly countries and close neighbours, watered by the same rivers and having the same mountains. For a long time now, our two parties and peoples have shared weal and woe, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the common ideal, thus bringing about a special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia."

"Our party and people have always considered that to preserve the special relationship with the Communist Party and the people of Cambodia constitutes a sacred task and at the same time an extremely important factor, formerly in the particularly difficult struggle against the common enemy and now in the building of socialism."

"Acting on the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people pledge their utmost efforts to defend and develop the special relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

With regard to border problems between neighbouring countries, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hold the following viewpoint:

--Each people has the sacred task of defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

--In border problems between neighbouring countries there often arise disputes left over by history, at times very complex and requiring a thorough study;

--The countries concerned should examine these problems in a spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourhood, and settle them through negotiations.

Proceeding from these criteria and taking into account in particular the favourable situation when Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are now completely independent and free, we can affirm that all difficulties inherent in the border problem can be overcome in order to jointly establish a border of lasting friendship between neighbouring fraternal countries.

The Vietnamese people have persistently pursued this policy, sincerely desiring to solve the border problem with the Cambodian side in a fair and reasonable way in keeping with the legitimate interests of each people.

In its December 31, 1977 statement, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again "proposes that the two sides meet as early as possible, at whatever level, so as to together solve the border issue between the two countries in a spirit of brotherly friendship."

In case the Cambodian side persists in its refusal to hold talks and continues its encroachments, the Vietnamese people will have no other choice but to carry on energetic and appropriate actions to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, to protect their lives, property and their peaceful labour. The Cambodian side must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from its schemes and acts of encroachment at the Vietnam-Cambodia border.

Once again the Vietnamese people reaffirm their determination to do their utmost to safeguard and consolidate the traditional bonds of solidarity and friendship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Cambodia, between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. No reactionary force whatsoever can possibly break these special relations of solidarity and friendship.

Excerpts From Messages and Statements by Leaders of
the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of
Democratic Cambodia Concerning Relations With Vietnam

"In long and hard years of struggle, the Cambodian people have always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia on this occasion wishes to express its gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and the fraternal Vietnamese people. (From a message dated October 12, 1971 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia to the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee).

"On this occasion we wish to express our profound gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and the Vietnamese people for their self-denying assistance to our party and people in all fields. The effective assistance and sacrifices of the heroic combatants and people of Vietnam under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, of which you are first secretary, have successfully coped with a situation dangerous to the future of our two countries." (From a letter sent by Ieng Sary to Le Duan on November 26, 1971 on the 1972 lunar new year).

"During long and difficult years of struggle, the Cambodian people have never ceased to receive sympathy and support from the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Cambodian people and the Communist Party of Cambodia highly appreciate the friendship and militant solidarity of the Vietnamese people and of the fraternal Vietnam Workers Party. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia takes this opportunity to express its gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and to the fraternal Vietnamese people." (From a message dated February 1, 1973 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia on the 43d anniversary of the Vietnam Workers Party).

"The Communist Party of Cambodia and the Cambodian people are very glad to express their sincere and profound thanks to the Vietnam Workers Party and the fraternal Vietnamese people for the constant expression of their militant solidarity and for their continuous assistance and effective and invaluable support for the Cambodian people's sacred cause of national liberation. (From a message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party on February 2, 1974 on the VWP's 44th anniversary).

"...These successes cannot be separated from the assistance given us by the party and the people of Vietnam, our brothers and comrades-in-arms. The victory we have recorded is a victory for the militant solidarity and mutual assistance between the parties and peoples of our two countries." (From a letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party on October 3, 1974).

"Our victory, though made possible by objective factors, would not have been so great without the assistance of the Vietnam Workers Party, the army and people of Vietnam, and the world's people, particularly the Vietnamese people." (From the speech made by the head of a delegation of the Communist Party of Cambodia during talks with a delegation of the Vietnam Workers Party in Hanoi in June 1975).

"In their revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party and the people of Cambodia have always enjoyed assistance and support from the fraternal Vietnam Workers Party. On this occasion, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and the fraternal Vietnamese people, our close comrades-in-arms." (From a message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party on August 28, 1975 on the 30th national day of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam).

"On this precious occasion, we wish to express our deepest gratitude for the support and assistance provided us by the Vietnam Workers Party and the Vietnamese people, in the revolutionary war for the liberation of our country and our people, as well as in the new historic post-liberation stage in Cambodia." (From a message sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party on February 3, 1976, on the 46th anniversary of the Vietnam Workers Party).

Corrections to Part I

A repeat VNA transmission provides for clarifications of the following passages of Part I of the Foreign Ministry document published in the 6 January DAILY REPORT:

Page K 9, second paragraph, third line, beginning of sentence should read: "Over the past few decades our people have...", providing additional phrase.

Page K 15, last paragraph, end of the first line should read "...again attacked Chau O Rea in Phuc Chi...", correcting place name.

VNA 7 Jan Statement

OW071005Y Hanoi VNA in English 0951 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--Regarding the January 3 and 6, 1978 statements issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Democratic Cambodia on the Cambodia-Vietnam border problem, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to make the following statement:

1. The Vietnamese side categorically rejects all brazen slanderous allegations made by Cambodia against Vietnam in the abovementioned statements as well as in the news broadcasts of Phnom Penh radio.

As was clearly pointed out in the December 31, 1977 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in the January 4, 1978 answers of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, it is an undeniable fact that over the past 2 years and more, especially since April 1977, the Cambodian armed forces have committed systematic and increasingly serious violations of the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam, piling up crimes of the utmost barbarity against the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese side has, on many occasions, urged the Cambodian side to put an end to these acts and start negotiations to settle the border problem between the two countries. But far from giving a positive response, the Cambodian side pressed ahead with its acts, compelling the Vietnamese armed forces to use their right of legitimate self defense, to reply in an appropriate way, and drive away far from the Vietnamese border the Cambodian Army units that had encroached on Vietnamese territory and perpetrated crimes, so as to protect the lives, property and peaceful labour of the Vietnamese people, and defend the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam;

2. While continuing to slander Vietnam and to refuse negotiations, the Cambodian authorities have kept sending their armed forces to launch attacks and commit very crude violations of the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam.

On January 1, 2 and 3, 1978, Cambodian armed forces consisting of several regiments, supported by artillery batteries stationed on Cambodian soil crossed the border and attacked Vietnamese territory in various areas of Dong Thap, An Giang and Kien Giang provinces.

On January 3, 1978, in Thuong Phuoc area, Hong Ngu district, Dong Thap Province, the Cambodian armed forces intruded 2 kilometers inside Vietnamese territory, burning down many houses and warehouses of a new economic zone and opening fired on inhabitants who were engaged in production work. The people and armed forces in the region fought back and forced them back to the other side of the border.

On the same day, in Binh Di and Khanh Hoa areas north of Cha Doc town, An Giang Province, the Cambodian armed forces attacked stations and posts of the Vietnamese peoples' armed security forces at Long Binh, Bac Dai and Co Roi. The Vietnamese peoples' armed security forces drove them out of Vietnamese territory.

On January 1, 1978 nearly two regiments of the Cambodian armed forces launched attacks in Xa Xia, Thach Dong, Xa Ky, Da Dung, Thi Van and Ba Ly areas, north of Ha Tien. They intruded from 2 to 5 kilometers inside Vietnamese territory. At the same time, their artillery bombarded Ha Tien. On January 2, 1978 the intruders were driven back to the other side of the border. However, on January 3, 1978 they launched renewed attacks, and by January 6, about two battalions of the Cambodian armed forces still occupied Xa Xia, Xa Ky and Da Dung areas, north of Ha Tien.

Cambodia must withdraw without delay all its armed forces from Vietnamese territory and enter at an early date into negotiations to settle the border problem between the two countries. If the Cambodian side keeps distorting facts, encroaching on Vietnamese territory and committing further crimes against the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people and armed forces will fight back with determination in self-defence. The Cambodian authorities must bear responsibility for all the consequences of their actions.

VNA REPORTS FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

6 Jan Report

OW061639Y Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--Pal Racz, deputy minister for foreign affairs of Hungary, has declared his country's support for the stand of Vietnam on the border issue with Cambodia. In a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Soai on January 4, Pal Racz said he hoped the issue would be settled through negotiation as proposed by the Vietnamese Government.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students, in a statement released in Prague on the same day, pointed out that the border issue was a result of colonialist domination, and that it had been played up by the imperialists in the past in a divisive scheme against the two nations. The statement acclaimed the correct, patient attitude of Vietnam and its respect for the independence, sovereignty and territory of Cambodia, and noted that no response had been made yet to Vietnam's constructive proposals.

The France-Vietnam Friendship Association on January 3 issued a statement pointing out that the issue must be settled without delay through negotiation.

Yesterday the press in Berlin gave big headlines to a VNA interview with Premier Pham Van Dong on January 4. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND quotes these words in big letters: "The more our people cherish their independence and freedom, the more they respect the independence and freedom of Cambodia."

L'HUMANITE, the paper of the French Communist Party, also carried excerpts of the interview. It commented: "Facts have proved that there is no 'aggression' against Cambodia. There are only border operations to stop Cambodian infringement on Vietnam's territory which has caused serious losses in lives and property for many months."

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO said in a commentary yesterday that Czechoslovakia supported the Vietnamese stand because it was a principled and responsible one.

7 Jan Report

OW071705Y Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 7--The Hungarian party, government and people fully support the Vietnamese Government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue, declared Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and secretary general of the Hungarian Patriotic Front, in Budapest on January 5.

Istvan Sarlos was receiving Nguyen Phu Soai, Vietnamese ambassador to Hungary who handed him a copy of the Vietnamese Government's December 31, 1977 statement on the Vietnam-Cambodia border. The Hungarian leader reaffirmed Hungary's consistent support for the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

In a statement released on January 3, the Mexico-Vietnam committee says the crimes committed by the Cambodian administration against Vietnam are beyond any justification and should be condemned by the world public.

The statement further says Vietnam commits no aggression against other countries and her earnest desire is to live in peace and rebuild her war-ravaged land. It considers the Vietnamese Government's stand for a negotiated settlement of the border issue as the only just and reasonable proposal.

"Vietnam Is Ready for Negotiations," "A Correct Proposal for Negotiations by Vietnam," "Negotiations Are an Imperative Step," were big headlines in RUDE PRAVO and all other major newspapers in Czechoslovakia on January 6. MLADA FRONTA, another Prague newspaper, said in a recent issue that over the past 2 years, the Vietnamese side has been striving for a peaceful political settlement of the border issue, but Cambodia has sought by all means to evade negotiations and has resorted to armed provocations and since April 1975 has carried out large-scale military actions against Vietnam.

MORNING STAR, newspaper of the British Communist Party, said in a recent commentary that the Vietnamese Government's statement of December 31, 1977 is a basis for starting negotiations to settle the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue peacefully and promptly. MORNING STAR said conflicts and a strained situation between Vietnam and Cambodia only benefit the imperialist forces.

8 Jan Report

OW081535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 8--At a reception on January 6 for Vietnamese Ambassador Le Tham, Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel Garcia said: "The stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to settle the border issue with Cambodia by negotiations fully conforms to the traditional policy of the United States of Mexico which wishes that the parties concerned meet to settle conflicts by peaceful negotiations."

The Britain-Vietnam Association welcomes the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the two sides should meet as early as possible to solve the issue in a spirit of brotherly friendship."

"It is greatly to be hoped that Cambodia will now respond to the present invitation to sit down at the negotiating table without delay," the statement said.

The press in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Cuba on January 7 carried reports on the press conference held in Hanoi on January 6 by the press and information department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to denounce the crimes committed by the Cambodian side against the Vietnamese people in border areas and pointing to the good will of the SRV Government which is ready for immediate talks with Cambodia at any level to settle the border issue.

On January 3, The AL-BATH daily in Syria reported on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue and pointed to the constant efforts of the Vietnamese Government to settle the problem between the two countries by negotiations. The paper expressed regret at the attacks by the Cambodian side in border areas causing great losses in lives and property to the local population.

WPC DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, CONCLUDES VISIT

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW061649Y Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi. VNA, Jan 6--Premier Pham Van Dong today received the visiting six-member delegation of the World Peace Council led by its-president Romesh Chandra. Present were lawyer Phan Anh, president of the Vietnam Peace Committee and vice president of the World Peace Council, and Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister for foreign affairs.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong warmly acclaimed President Romesh Chandra and the other members of the WPC delegation who, in their current visit to Vietnam, were bringing the Vietnamese people considerable encouragement.

The prime minister said he highly valued the WPC's very significant activities in support of the Vietnamese people's wars of resistance against the imperialist aggressors and for national independence and freedom. He thanked WPC President Romesh Chandra and the other members of the delegation and said he warmly wished for new and still more brilliant successes of the cause of peace and friendship in the world.

Romesh Chandra and the other five delegates expressed their joy at visiting Vietnam and their admiration for the Vietnamese people's industrious and creative labour to heal the wounds of war and rebuild the country. On the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue, Romesh Chandra and the other delegates cited proofs they had witnessed of the crimes committed by the Cambodian reactionaries along the border areas and warmly hailed the just stand and good will of the Vietnamese Government as expressed in its recent statements.

They reaffirmed the WPC's strong support to Vietnam and called for still stronger support from peace and justice-loving governments and peoples throughout the world for the Vietnamese people's just cause. They voiced their firm belief that the fact that the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples are neighbours and brothers and the long-standing friendship between them are the basis for a favourable settlement of the border question in accordance with the proposals of the SRV Government.

The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Notes Cambodian Atr

BK070640Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Report on World Peace Council delegation's 6 January Hanoi press conference--portion recorded]

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 January, before concluding its visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the World Peace Council delegation held a press conference in Hanoi. Lawyer Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace and vice chairman of the World Peace Council, attended the press conference. Mr Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, read the delegation's statement thanking our state leaders and people for the warm welcome they accorded the delegation.

The following is the voice of Mr Romesh Chandra:

[Begin recording in English fading into Vietnamese translation] The World Peace Council delegation has just completed a 10-day visit to the SRV. This morning, the delegation had the privilege of being received by Premier Pham Van Dong and had the opportunity to convey to him and through him to the Government, the Communist Party and all of the people of Vietnam the World Peace Council's expression of gratitude for the friendship and valuable support which the premier, the Government, the Communist Party and all of the people of Vietnam have constantly accorded to the peace movement, as well as for their valuable participation in all the World Peace Council's activities.

The World Peace Council delegation has visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City as well as Tay Ninh and Cuu Long provinces. We have met with the leaders of the Communist Party, the people's committees, the various levels of VFF committees, workers in enterprises, cadres and combatants in the VPA.

The delegation realizes that following their glorious victory and national reunification, all of the Vietnamese people are exerting comprehensive efforts to build a new socialist Vietnam. They are struggling to put an end to a backward situation which existed for years, a legacy of the ruling colonialists and the cruel U.S. aggressors. This struggle has achieved significant successes. Economic plans are being fulfilled and many zones [khu vvcj] have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule. Illiteracy, which was widespread in the south prior to liberation, has now been almost completely eradicated. Industry and agriculture are developing.

Everywhere it went, the delegation saw that the Vietnamese people were conducting the struggle to achieve economic progress with the same spirit of perseverance and devotion which was reflected in the previous resistance against the imperialist aggressors. The Vietnamese people have always devoted their hearts and minds to the service of the cause of peace and international solidarity. Each Vietnamese citizen, loyal to the principles set forth by immortal President Ho Chi Minh, is struggling to consolidate his individual freedom and independence and the freedom and independence of his country and at the same time contribute to the freedom and independence of all nations and make a common contribution to world peace.

The World Peace Council delegation also visited a number of localities in Tay Ninh Province on the Vietnam-Cambodia border. We have received reports on and direct evidence of the Cambodian armed forces' invasion of and infiltration into these localities. We met the victims and witnesses of scores of extremely cruel massacres of innocent Vietnamese citizens at several places and on several occasions in this province. Such attacks and aggressive infiltrations have taken place continuously since May 1975. The Cambodian armed forces have, in large numbers, continuously infiltrated deep into Vietnamese territory, from 6 to 7 km and even deeper.

Visiting Tan Lap village in Tan Bien district, we saw horrifying evidences of a large-scale massacre. On the night of 24 and early in the morning of 25 September 1977, two regiments of the 3d Division of the Cambodian Army attacked a 50-km-long zone along the border. In Tan Lap village alone, 463 people were killed, including 217 males and 246 females. We saw the graves of many of those killed, and their names were recorded on tombstones placed on the graves. Many of the graves were those of children ranging from 2 to 11 years old. Many people were cruelly decapitated. The incident concerning the raping and killing of female teachers in a school particularly moved everyone.

These aggressive attacks have taken place continuously for some distance along the border. The World Peace Council was particularly impressed by the fact that every person we met, including the people in Tan Lap village whose families were massacred, have always reflected with deep confidence their determination to struggle for the friendship, brotherhood and solidarity between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. On many occasions we were told that the Cambodian people themselves had also felt anger and indignation at these aggressive actions by the Cambodian armed forces.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their security and their peaceful labor and to prevent any repetition of the tragic happenings that have continued now for more than 2 years.

The world peace council delegation calls on all governments and peoples of the world to take immediate measures to insure negotiations toward a peaceful solution, as the SRV Government has proposed.

The imperialist and reactionary forces seek to sow hostility and discord between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Their sinister efforts must be frustrated without delay. The World Peace Council Delegation is taking measures to clearly inform world public opinion about the realities of the border situation.

The World Peace Council is convinced that the two fraternal neighboring peoples, whose solidarity has been forced in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialist aggression, will be able to defeat and will defeat the imperialist and reactionary forces and create a peaceful border in order to conduct a joint movement to build a new life.

I would like to add one thing. That is that the World Peace Council has reason to ask to be heard by the people of the world in this matter. The World Peace Council and the national peace committees which are the members of the World Peace Council were very happy to stand in the heart and bosom of the solidarity movement between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

Today, as well, the World Peace Council stands in the heart of the world people's movement of solidarity with and is greatly honored to stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and the Indochinese peoples. Therefore, we would like to stress our right to demand that negotiations be conducted immediately in any place and at any time, as has been proposed by the SRV Government in its statement. [end recording]

Delegation Departs 7 Jan

OW071703Y Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7--The delegation of the World Peace Council left here this morning after a visit to Vietnam. It was sent off at Gia Lam airport by lawyer Phan Anh, president of the Vietnam Peace Committee and vice president of the WPC; Le Toan Thu, member of the Presidium of the peace committee; and others.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called on the peace committee and economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and Cuu Long and Tay Ninh provinces. It attended meetings held in its honour and cordially met many Vietnamese personalities and intellectuals.

AAPSO SUPPORTS 31 DEC SRV STATEMENT ON BORDER ISSUE

OW071850Y Hanoi VNA in English 1655 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 7--The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation on January 5 issued a statement voicing support for the statement of December 31, 1977 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue. The statement said the the AAPSO warmly hails and supports the December 31, 1977 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressing its determination to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and at the same time to respect the sovereignty and independence of Democratic Cambodia, with a view to preserving the militant solidarity and great friendship binding the two nations for dozens of centuries. After expressing solidarity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and laying bare the schemes of imperialism and the reactionary forces which are taking advantage of the tense situation in this region, the statement called on all peace and freedom-loving forces to strive for a peaceful settlement of the disagreement between Vietnam and Cambodia so as to bring about permanent peace in this region and help the peoples there rebuild their countries.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PAPER REPORTS BORDER CLASHES, CAMBODIAN BELLIGERENCE

LD060913Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Jan 78 pp 1, 5 LD

[Michel Strulovici dispatch: "Border Conflict Between Vietnam and Cambodia"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 January, (by cable)--"A Policy of Friendship Must Be Maintained and the Path of Negotiation Must Be Used To Resolve the Border Problems Between Vietnam and Cambodia."

This long headline in this morning's NHAN DAN editorial sets the tone for the approach adopted by Hanoi in the light of the decisions taken by the Cambodian leaders. The latter "temporarily" and unilaterally broke off their diplomatic relations with Vietnam on Saturday morning, following what they described as "an attack" against their territory.

This split has been the subject of many commentaries on Phnom Penh radio. At the same time the Cambodian ambassador in Peking, an important politician in view of the relations existing between the two countries, was giving his opinion on the events.

What strikes one immediately is the style of the declarations by the two sides, which are at opposite poles from each other. The Cambodian leaders have launched into a stream of imprecations. The Vietnamese Government calmly recalls the historical background to what must unfortunately be called a conflict.

With no fear of poisoning relations which are already tense, the Cambodian ambassador to Peking declared: "There is no room for friendship" between the two countries, and Cambodian radio compared Hanoi's policy to that of "Hitler occupying Czechoslovakia in 1939." Getting carried away, it declared: "The crimes committed are worse than those of Thieu and Ky."

It seems obvious that this move by Phnom Penh's leaders is a call to carry the escalation still further and to increase the commitment by certain powers on their sides, even in the military sphere. One of many examples is the tale of the "tall blue-eyed blondes" who "took part in the attacks, the aggression and the invasion of Cambodia." When one remembers that even in the worst moments of the American war Vietnam always rejected the presence of foreign soliders, this sudden need for them to repel the Cambodian armed forces is surprising.

A Tense Situation

Throughout its statement the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam follows a single thread: to resolve the problems, we must negotiate.

The Hanoi statement recalls that "Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighboring countries, two fraternal countries." Their friendship "has been built during the almost century-long struggle against the colonialists."

The Vietnamese Government declares that "with regard to the question of borders between Vietnam and Cambodia, it has decided to settle this question with Democratic Cambodia on the basis of respect for territorial sovereignty and at the same time to develop and strengthen solidarity and relations of fraternal cooperation and to establish a friendly and lasting border between Vietnamese and Cambodia."

The document adds that the latter country "has created a border situation which is now tense and becoming daily more venomous. From the beginning of May 1975 Cambodia sent its armed forces to attack the islands of Phu Quoc and To Chu. It captured over 500 inhabitants and attacked Vietnam along certain points of the border between Ha Tien and Tay Ninh. In December 1975 Cambodian armed forces attacked Vietnam's provinces of Gia Lai, Gong Tum and Dac Lac."

Several Divisions

"What is particularly serious," the Vietnamese Government continues, "is that since April 1977 Cambodia has used very large armed forces composed of several divisions.... The Cambodian armed forces shelled several heavily populated areas and new economic regions, including towns like Ha Tien, Chau Doc and Tinh Bien...."

"In the face of Cambodia's continual attacks of their territory, the Vietnamese people and armed forces in the border areas have found themselves obliged to fight to defend themselves, to defend their territorial sovereignty, their lives, their property and their peace of mind," Hanoi declares.

Negotiation Attempts

Despite these attacks, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese Government have tried to negotiate with the other side. The document recalls the moves made in this direction. The latest to date was a letter sent by the VCP Central Committee and the Government to their Cambodian counterparts on 7 June, asking them "to organize as soon as possible a meeting between the leaders" of the two countries. In their reply of 18 June the Cambodian Communist Party Central Committee and the Cambodian Government stated that they considered the meeting necessary but asked for "a certain amount of time" for the situation to become normal again and for the clashes to stop."

"It was precisely at that moment," the statement continues, "that Cambodia conducted its biggest military offensive, invading our territory, murdering the civilian population, destroying the peaceful work of the Vietnamese people in the border provinces."

The statement goes on to publish the telegram which the KCP sent to the Vietnamese Party on 3 February 1976. It reads: "The KCP Central Committee expresses its deepest gratitude for the help and support which the Vietnam Workers Party and the Vietnamese people gave to the KCP during the revolutionary war of national liberation and emancipation of the people and also during the new post-liberation period."

Meet as Soon as Possible

The Vietnamese Government "calls once again for a meeting as soon as possible between the two sides in any place, so as to resolve the border issue in a friendly spirit."

Will this appeal be heard at last? The reply is up to Phnom Penh now. But it does seem that in this affair it is not to everyone's liking to see Vietnam make a rapid recovery. All means are valid to try to play down the value of its victory over imperialism and the effectiveness of its policy, which has always combined national independence, solidarity and social progress. One only had to walk in the streets of Hanoi on New Year's eve to realize that this was not the capital of a country in a state of war or mobilization.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH CONCLUDES VISIT TO MALAYSIA 6 JAN

OW061711Y Hanoi VNA English 1706 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh left Kuala Lumpur today, successfully concluding his official visit to Malaysia. An agreement on trade and economic and technological cooperation was signed between the two countries and a joint communique on this visit was released.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister A. Rithauddeen and other high-ranking Malaysian officials. Also present at the airport were Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Bach Mai and other members of the diplomatic corps in Malaysia.

Before leaving the Malaysian capital, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang held a press conference on this official visit to Malaysia of the Vietnamese foreign minister.

Joint Communique Issued

OW061705Y Hanoi VNA in English 1643 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--Follows the full text of the joint communique on Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to Malaysia:

- 1--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, His Excellency Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, paid an official visit to Malaysia from 3d to 6th January, 1978 at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.
- 2--Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh was accompanied by the vice minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Mr Vo Dong Giang; the vice minister of agriculture, His Excellency Mr Le Duy Trinh; the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Malaysia, His Excellency Mr Vu Bach Mai; and other high-ranking officials.
- 3--During his stay in Malaysia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh called on the prime minister of Malaysia, His Excellency Datuk Hussein bin Onn, and met with the deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry, His Excellency Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, and the minister of primary industries, His Excellency Datuk Amar Taib Mahmud.
- 4--Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and party visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in and around Kuala Lumpur.
- 5--Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh held discussions on bilateral matters and matters of mutual interest in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

6--The two ministers were of the view that the present situation in Southeast Asia had undergone deep changes favourable to the development of mutually beneficial relations among countries in the region, thereby contributing to the promotion of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

7--The two ministers reiterated their government's commitments to the principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement, namely the support for the struggle for national independence, the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the defence and consolidation of national independence, the recovery and preservation of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and the establishment of a new economic order in the world on the basis of respect for the national sovereignty of each country.

8--They expressed their satisfaction at the growing and deepening bilateral relations between their two countries, and noted that this was possible because both Vietnam and Malaysia share a similar desire towards the development and strengthening of their bilateral relations in the interest of both countries and for the common benefit of the whole region.

9--They expressed their satisfaction that the signing of the trade and economic and technical cooperation agreement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed on behalf of the Government of Malaysia marked an important step forward in the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

10--In the implementation of this agreement the two countries have agreed to set up a joint committee in order to facilitate trade and economic and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Malaysia. Pending the formation of the joint committee, the two countries agreed to promote direct trade and cooperate in such areas relating to agriculture, processing industry, air and sea communication, post and telecommunications, tourism and cooperation in medical research.

11--They expressed their satisfaction at the efforts being undertaken by a Malaysian rubber experts team to assist Vietnam in the preparation of a comprehensive study on the rehabilitation of her rubber industry. In this regard Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen extended the invitation of the Malaysian Government for the director-general and deputy director-general of the Rubber Research Institute of Vietnam to visit Malaysia as soon as possible in order to finalise the report and recommendations on the rehabilitation of the rubber industry of Vietnam.

12--The two ministers agreed that the visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to Malaysia and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen's visit to Vietnam last year were part of the continuing efforts by Vietnam and Malaysia to improve and strengthen further their bilateral relations. They expressed their satisfaction that the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries has contributed to greater understanding and paved the way for fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

13--Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed his sincere appreciation for the most cordial and warm hospitality accorded him and his party by the people and Government of Malaysia during his visit.

Kuala Lumpur, 6th January, 1978

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN MANILA 6 JAN

OW071910Y Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived in Manila yesterday on an official visit to the Republic of Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine Government. He is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and Vice Minister of Agriculture Le Duy Trinh.

The Vietnamese guests were met at the airport by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, the undersecretaries and other high officials of the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador in the Philippines Vu Tien and many officials of the Vietnamese Embassy and many ambassadors and charges d'affaires in the diplomatic corps were also present.

In a statement released at the airport, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of the Philippines, the relations between the two countries have gradually developed along a positive line."

He expressed the hope that this visit will end in fine success, thus contributing to increasing mutual understanding and friendly relations, and strengthening the cooperation and good neighbour hood between the two countries, in the interests of the two peoples, and of peace, independence and genuine neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Vo Dong Giang News Conference

OW090622Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (AFP)--Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang today called for a "new form" of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia as he voiced Vietnam's continued position to United States military presence in the region. He declared that "no force" could thwart the desire of Southeast Asian peoples to transform the area into a "region of peace, independence and neutrality."

Mr. Giang spoke at a news conference at the end of a four-day official visit to the Philippines of a Vietnamese mission led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who had earlier visited Malaysia and Indonesia. Their last two days here coincided with the visit of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Mr. Richard A. Holbrooke, for the resumption of U.S.-Philippine negotiations on the future status of American military bases in this country.

Mr. Giang was vague about the type of regional cooperation Vietnam wanted, but his remarks appeared to be reiteration of Vietnam's well-known wariness of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which it has accused of being an American tool. ASEAN is a 10-year-old political-economic grouping among the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Giang said Vietnam fully supported the establishment of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia, "but this should be built on new bases, in new forms, and in keeping with the new situation" in the region.

He said Southeast Asia had undergone "deep changes" in recent years, one of them being the victory won by the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples which drove the "imperialist forces" out of the Asian mainland. Another change was the "major trend" in the region towards independence and neutrality, he added.

Mr. Giang said that in talks here between Foreign Minister Trinh and Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Mr. Trinh expressed Hanoi's determination to support the Filipino people "in demanding the pullout of American military forces from Philippine territory."

While the Philippines has not achieved this goal, Vietnam is confident the Philippines will abide by their agreement not to allow any foreign power to use each other's territory as a base for aggression against countries in the region, Mr. Giang said. This agreement is one of the four points embodied in the joint communique signed by the two countries on July 12, 1976 when Manila and Hanoi formally opened diplomatic relations.

Mr. Giang said officials of the two countries, during the mission's visit, had expressed identical views in their assessment of the international situation, particularly the situation in Southeast Asia.

Asked about the status of the three American crewmen of the U.S. yacht Brillig seized by Vietnam last October, Mr. Giang said they had been released after they were investigated for encroaching on Vietnamese territorial waters.

"We have no hatred for the American people," Mr. Giang said. "We are friendly to the Americans.... Even with the United States [Government] we are now turning a new page in our relations."

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS DELEGATIONS OF OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

OWO71832Y Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--Premier Pham Van Dong recently received and had a cordial conversation with five delegations of overseas Vietnamese from capitalist countries on a visit to their homeland.

They belong to the Union of Patriotic Vietnamese Residents in the U.S.A., the United Vietnamese Residents' Union in Canada, the Union of Vietnamese Residents in Great Britain, the United Vietnamese Residents' Union in Italy and the United Vietnamese Students and Residents' Union in the Federal Republic of Germany.

With Premier Pham Van Dong were Tran Quang Huy, minister in charge of culture and education at the premier's office and chairman of the Central Commission for Overseas Vietnamese, and Nguyen Van Ngoc, vice chairman of the commission.

The residents' delegates reported to Premier Pham Van Dong about the thoughts and sentiments of their fellow Vietnamese abroad toward their fellow countrymen's efforts to heal the wounds of war, rebuild the country and take it to socialism. They also spoke of their responsibility to their motherland.

Premier Pham Van Dong asked about their health and their studies and activities abroad. He recommended them to always turn their thoughts to the motherland, study and work well, unite with and help one another, enhance their friendly relations with the peoples in the countries where they live, respect the laws of these countries and contribute to national construction according to their abilities.

VNA REPORTS FORMATION OF SRV-THAI-LAO MEKONG COMMITTEE

OW071904Y Hanoi VNA in English 1658 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--Representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand on January 5, signed a joint communique on the establishment of the provisional Mekong River committee in Vientiane, reports the VNA correspondent in the capital of Laos. The setting up of this committee had been discussed at the trilateral meeting in Vientiane on July 27, 1977 in accordance with the spirit of the Bangkok communique of July 1977 between the three countries on cooperation in reasearch on the Mekong River.

FATHERLAND FRONT GREETES LAO COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

OW061655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Fronter yesterday sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on the 22d anniversary of itsfounding. The message said: "Since the complete liberation of Laos, the Lao Patriotic Front has brought into full play the solidarity, argent patriotism, staunch and indomitable spirit and fine traditions of the Lao people in the defence and reconstruction of their fatherland. The great and all-round achievements recorded by the fraternal people of Laos since liberation are firm premises to take the revolutionary cause of Laos to socialism and to raise the prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the international arena."

The message pointed out: "Being close and faithful friends, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the entire people of Vietnam are very elated and proud of the glorious achievements of the Lao people and firmly believe that with the strength of solidarity, and under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people of all nationalities will record still greater successes in the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified and socialist Laos." The message wished the solidarity, friendship and the special and great realtionship between Vietnam and Laos constant consolidation and development.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VISITING LAO TRADE DELEGATION

OW071800Y Hanoi VNA in English 1649 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--A protocol for goods exchange between Vietnam and Laos in 1978 was signed here today. Signatories were Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade of Vietnam, and Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade of Laos. Present at the signing ceremony were Dang Thi, minister at the premier's office, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other officials concerned. On the Lao side was Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to Vietnam.

Pham Van Dong Receives Delegation

OW081531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 8--Premier Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today received the trade delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of industry and trade, now on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

Dang Viet Chau, Vietnamese minister of foreign trade, was present. Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to Vietnam, attended the reception.

While cordially talking with the Lao guests, Premier Pham Van Dong expressed his joy at the brilliant achievements recorded by the fraternal Lao people in the building of a prosperous and happy country. He expressed the wish that the great friendship, special relationship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos be consolidated and developed with every passing day. The reception took place in an atmosphere of close fraternal friendship.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED IN BUDAPEST 4 JAN

OW071701Y Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 7--A protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1978 was signed on January 4 in Budapest and Nguyen Van Dao and Jeno Tordai, vice ministers of foreign trade of Vietnam and Hungary. They also signed a convention on the use of the Hungarian Government of a part of loans for supplementary supply of foodstuffs to Vietnam.

Present were Nguyen Phu Soai, Vietnamese ambassador to Hungary, and representatives of the Hungarian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Home Trade and Light Industry.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES VISITING CTK DELEGATION 8 JAN

OW081605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 8--Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today received the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak news agency CTK led by its director general Dr Otakar Svercina. Present at the reception were Dao Tung, director-general of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and Czechoslovak Ambassador Vladimir Kubat.

Dao Tung and Otakar Svercina yesterday signed an agreement on professional cooperation between the two agencies. Present at the signing ceremony were Tran Quang Huy, member of the VCP Central Committee, minister in charge of culture and education at the premier's office; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and others. Ambassador Vladimir Kubat was present.

During its stay in Vietnam from January 2 to 9, the CTK delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoloum and visited the late president's house. It visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

LE DUAN ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY SENIOR GRADUATES 5 JAN

OW061719Y Hanoi VNA in English 1658 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 6--The Vietnam Military Academy yesterday held a graduation ceremony for senior officer students of its first 1-year course.

The graduates are generals and senior field officers of the People's Army. They had studied the party's revolutionary and military lines as well as military strategies, tactics and campaigns with the aim of heightening their commanding ability and meeting the needs for building the people's armed forces in the new stage.

General Secretary Le Duan of the party Central Committee called on the new graduates and spoke to them. He was accompanied by Senior Lieutenant General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Central Party Committee of the Vietnam People's Army and director of the VPA General Political Department.

Le Duan commended the armed forces for having fulfilled their tasks of standing ready to defend the homeland and building the national economy. He stressed the requirement to thoroughly understand the party's revolutionary and military lines and called for more attention to summing up Vietnam's experiences to be inserted into the academy's curricula.

Dealing with the people's armed forces' tasks in the new revolutionary stage, Le Duan emphasized the need to build an all-people national defence which, he said, "draws its greatest strength from the working people's collective mastery of society."

"To successfully bring into play the working people's collective mastery is highly instrumental to the building of our armed forces and the strengthening of our national defence," Le Duan stressed. He said that the people's armed forces are "a school for training the youth into new men with ironlike discipline, which is the highest expression of the spirit of collective mastery and revolutionary morality."

Such a strict discipline, he continued, "requires that the officers and men of our armed forces are absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause and ready to make sacrifices for the interests of the revolution and keep close contacts with the masses. On the other hand, they must firmly grasp modern military science and enhance their organisational capacity."

He told the audience that officers play a decisive role in building the armed forces, and therefore they should keep pace with the new demands of the revolutionary tasks by raising their level in all fields, keeping in close touch with the masses and the grassroots units and fight against bureaucracy.

Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director of the academy, on behalf of his staff and all the student officers, promised the party general secretary to strive to promote the results of the first course.

General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Army and chief of the General Staff, on behalf of the VPA's Central Committee brief the new graduates about their tasks. He said "the foremost task of the armed forces is to stand prepared to fight in defence of the homeland. At the same time, they must strive to fulfil the task of economic construction."

BRIEFS

U.S. WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation of the U.S. women's organization to struggle for peace visited Ho Chi Minh City on 14 December. The delegation members included (Marilyn Clement), director of the U.S. interreligious organization; (Vinie Burroughs), a black woman artist; (Julie Lerner), member of the U.S. women's organization to struggle for peace; and others. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0245 GMT 15 Dec 77 BK]

PARLIAMENT CONSIDERS DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN DRAFT

BK071326Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 6 (ANTARA)--Parliament/Congress Speaker Adam Malik has revealed that at a meeting between the parliament leaders and factional leaders in parliament it had been agreed to pass a development master plan draft to be included in the state guidelines of policy (GBHN) through the faction members in the congress steering committee. The meeting took place on December 15 in 1977. The item would then be automatically laid down in the third 5-year-development plan, Malik said. Malik was speaking here on Thursday when opening the 1977-78 third session of the parliament.

Malik hoped that the master plan, which was formulated by parliament itself, would prompt parliament to function properly as a mouthpiece of the people. The draft of the development master plan, which was formulated by a special team set up by the parliament, covers:

1. Development of the parliament duty, function/mechanism and authority in the field of law, budget, control and relations with other highest institutions.
2. Development of auxiliary tools in relation to the above-mentioned duty, including implementation of Articles 35 and 36 of the 1969 Law 16 in connection with the Law 5 of 1975.
3. Development of a secretariat of the parliament.

At the opening session President Suharto spoke on the state financial and budget drafts for fiscal 1978-79.

STUDENTS WARN CONGRESS ON MEETING DEMANDS

BK071028Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 7 (AFP)--Top representatives of 67 student councils from all over Indonesia today sharply warned the people's congress that they would lose their confidence in the assembly altogether if demands for political, economic and social reforms are not met before March this year. A brief and terse statement delivered to congress Chairman Adam Malik, the former foreign minister, at parliament building said: "The students are consistent in their demands and would face whatever consequences that may follow. It is only natural that we would lose our confidence in you if you fail to heed our demands."

The meeting, attended by over 100 student leaders and Mr Malik, lasted only 5 minutes, with Malik looking flabbergasted because the students refused to have a dialogue with him. More than 100 riot police armed with teargas launchers and electric batons guarded the entrance to parliament building when the students came in four chartered buses. One student leader told newsmen: "We did not come here for a dialogue. Enough has been said, and we want action."

The university student gave congress and parliament Chairman Malik a copy of last October's student pledge issued in Bandung (West Java) calling on President Suharto to give his account to congress on the past deviations of his administration from the state constitution and state ideology Pancasila. The October pledge noted that a certain group and some individuals were trying their best to maintain Suharto as president "for private and group interests." The students said there was a spreading feeling of distrust towards the national leadership, and in recent demonstrations the students openly said that they did not want to see General Suharto reappointed for the third term.

The 920-member congress would meet in March to choose a president and vice president, as prescribed by the constitution. The pro-government Golkar party which holds a majority in both parliament and congress has announced its plans to reelect Suharto for the third time. The students, on the other hand, said they have no candidate to offer to sit as president "because it is not our business." They said what they want is the straightforward and honest implementation of the constitution and that real efforts are taken to ensure the creation of a just and prosperous nation. "It is a fact, that although national independence has long been achieved, the object of the independence has not even been approached, and in fact it is getting farther and farther," said the student statement. High on the list of the student criticisms during past demonstrations are official corruption, abuse of authority by officials and the government's efforts to muzzle student protest.

On the last issue, the students strongly objected to the mention of the government-sponsored "youth committee" KNPI in the draft state guidelines being discussed by congress. The KNPI was created by the government following the mass student rioting in January 1974 protesting against official corruption and dependence on what was then described as "Japanese economic imperialism." Almost 4 years ago the students charged that top ranking government officials were raking in millions of dollars by selling Indonesia to Japanese economic interests.

ARMY 'TO CRUSH ILLEGAL MOVEMENTS' IN ACEH

BK071330Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Indonesian Army has warned that it will crush illegal movements in Aceh, North Sumatra, and other parts of the country. Radio Jakarta reported this today. It quoted the First Territorial Defense commander, Major General Gustaf Mantik, as saying that the armed forces in Aceh should be on constant alert to face any eventuality.

The radio said General Mantik gave the warning when he installed Brigadier General Saleh as the new commander of Aceh Province. General Mantik said the armed forces were also facing other illegal movements in various parts of Indonesia, but he did not elaborate.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS ASEAN ENVOYS ON TRINH VISIT

BK070815Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 6 (ANTARA) --Ad interim Foreign Minister Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmadja held a briefing with ASEAN representatives here on Friday. The ASEAN representatives [were] Singapore Ambassador Othman Bin Woh, Thailand Ambassador Thaldengchai Chatprasoet, Malaysia First Secretary Abdul Majid bin Othman and the Philippine Second Secretary Fructuoso D. Calagni.

The 2-hour meeting discussed the visit made by Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh at the end of December. The meeting was useful for ASEAN member countries to exchange views on current affairs, Mochtar said. The Government of Indonesia also hoped other ASEAN member countries would hold [similar] meetings. The minister also hoped that the Cambodia-Vietnam conflict would be peacefully settled at the conference table and "it is our stance, otherwise the conflict will escalate and be hard to solve," he added.

SRV'S 'MORE POSITIVE' ATTITUDE TOWARD ASEAN SEEN

BK081446Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A passage in the Malaysia-SRV communique issued in Kuala Lumpur last Friday at the end of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit which merits our attention is that which says that both sides share the opinion that the current situation in Southeast Asia reflects changes favorable to the development of mutually beneficial relations among countries in this region.

Granted that at a Kuala Lumpur press conference SRV Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, who accompanied the foreign minister, said that Vietnam was prepared to approach ASEAN if the latter changed its constitutional basis and adjusted it to the new situation in Southeast Asia, one should give more weight, however, to what is stipulated in the Malaysian-SRV communique, namely "changes favorable to the development of mutually beneficial relations," because this means that Vietnamese opinion of ASEAN at present has changed from what it was during the 1975 nonaligned summit conference in Colombo. At that time Vietnam rejected the terms "peace, freedom and neutrality" carried in the Kuala Lumpur declaration of 1971 and wanted them to be changed into "genuine peace, freedom and neutrality."

However, the Malaysia-SRV communique now says that mutually beneficial relations among countries of this regions, which are attributable to deep and favorable changes in the present situation, will contribute to the promotion of peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia. This reflects a more positive change in Vietnam's opinion of ASEAN, which in the beginning was suspicious of ASEAN's relations with the United States.

The Vietnamese change of opinion was influenced by at least two factors. The first one was a joint reports by the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN member countries--Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines--to the ASEAN summit conference in Kuala Lumpur last year. According to observers in Southeast Asia the report included a brief assessment of the shift in the regional power balance, which would very likely enable ASEAN member countries to expand trade and other relations and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The second factor was the need for Vietnam to emerge from a state of isolation built by China with Cambodian cooperation following the end of the Indochina war. Although Vietnam's Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien toured ASEAN countries in 1976, Vietnam failed to break free from its isolation. Cambodia's decision to sever relations with Vietnam the end of last week could very well be a reaction to Nguyen Duy Trinh's current tour of ASEAN countries.

BRIEFS

LOG EXPORTS--Jakarta, Dec 30--Indonesian production of logs totalled 25 million in 1977, of which 18 million was exported at a value of \$845 million, according to the Indonesian Timber Community (MPI). An executive of MPI, I.R. Sadikin Djajapertjunda, revealed here on Thursday that 51 percent of log exports went to Japan and the rest shared by Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Europe. Log exports rose by 16 percent in value compared with the previous year. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 30 Dec 77 BK]--Indonesian timber exports to Japan, the Republic of China and Korea declined from 2.1 million tons in June 1977 to 1.3 millions tons in December 1977. Indonesia exported to Japan 1,025,000 tons in June and 800,000 tons in December. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Dec 77 BK]

MALAYSIA

SRV DELEGATION TO STUDY MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURE

BK071640Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The SRV will send a delegation to Malaysia in the future to study agricultural development. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture Datuk Mustapha Jabbar said today the Vietnamese were embarking on an intensive program of agricultural development and Malaysia's system had impressed them. He said his ministry was ready to provide [words indistinct] at a specific request. Datuk Mustapha said his Vietnamese counterpart had also expressed great interest in the government efforts at uniting the country's small holders with the farmers organization authority through peasant cooperatives. Datuk Mustapha told newsmen this after discussion with his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr [words indistinct], who paid him a courtesy call.

NEW STRAITS TIMES ON SRV TIES WITH MALAYSIA, ASEAN

BK071524Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jan 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Better Ties"]

[Text] Malaysia-Vietnam relations have advanced appreciably in the last few days with the visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Day Trinh and the signing of a trade, economic and technical cooperation agreement. Rubber instantly comes to mind in this context but there is no reason why the two countries should not expand cooperation well beyond this commodity. The agreement signed by Mr Trinh and our deputy prime minister paves the way for such expansion not only in mutual aid and technological exchange but also an increase in trade. For despite the similarities in our economies, there is certainly room for improvement on the \$5.6 million trade now being carried out between the two countries (though this in itself is a vast improvement on the \$2.5 million trade in 1972). Our two countries have done with the preliminaries of reestablishing ties; now we must consolidate the relationship in more meaningful terms in a spirit of mutual respect and partnership.

In terms of bilateral cooperation, Mr Trinh's visit will be something of a milestone. Unfortunately it is not so in the case of ASEAN-Vietnam ties. For reasons best understood by itself, Hanoi has chosen to regard the association with a suspicion completely unwarranted by circumstances. And while Vietnam has been willing to improve bilateral ties with ASEAN member nations it has rebuffed all overtures at ASEAN level.

Mr Trinh's call for regional cooperation in a "new form" and a "new spirit conforming to the new (post-April 1975) situation" clearly amounts to a rejection of ASEAN as it is constituted. It is a call that will not be acceptable to any of the ASEAN states, especially since Vietnam's reservations are based on nonexistent fears that the association has gone out of its way to dispel in the last 2 years. Mr Trinh's reference to military bases of imperialism no longer has any relevance to post-1975 Southeast Asia. Vietnam's suspicions derive from the last 3 decades of political upheaval in Indochina. Time and growing links with the Southeast Asian nations will convince Vietnam how wrong it is about ASEAN.

NEW STRAITS TIMES QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF CARTER TRIP

BK090600Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Jan 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Crowded Trip"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter's current 9-day excursion is arguably characteristic of his first year in office. The goals are lofty and many, while the means are complex and sometimes paradoxical. Merely to list the items that have been scheduled for discussion is a formidable exercise; they make up a crowded agenda even when grouped under such broad rubrics as human rights--including issues like families divided by rigidly regulated migration as well as the prickly questions of political disabilities and methods of interrogation--nuclear energy, and economic problems. Furthermore, there are invariably interrelations among the issues to be discussed. Mr. Carter is expected to confer with several of his hosts over the economic problems of the world. The price of oil and the strength of the dollar will figure prominently under this heading. In Saudi Arabia and in Iran, however, it is impossible to separate these matters from a searching appraisal of the political and military conditions prevailing in the Middle East. On that score, Mr Carter appears to have succeeded in keeping alive the remarkable momentum given to the quest for stability and peace in that region by President as-Sadat. In Paris and Brussels, these subjects must no doubt be reviewed together with a critical eye towards the state of European security and detente with the Soviet bloc.

It may be an underestimation of President Carter's strategic vision to argue that, like his performance in general, this trip carries an impossible burden. Perhaps he intends only to start the ball rolling in several camps. His pronouncements on the energy crisis, for instance, can be credited with having raised the consciousness of the American public on this matter even though he has not yet secured the passage of an energy bill. The impression that is left, however, is one of earnestness without commensurate effectiveness. To correct this, Mr Carter must begin to pay as much attention to the means as he does to the ends.

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES SEES 'ONLY MODEST' SUCCESSES IN CARTER TOUR

BK090830Y Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Jan 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Modest Gains"]

[Text] President Carter is back home after his whirlwind tour of seven countries in nine days, apparently pleased with the results of his talks with European, Arab and Indian leaders. But was his journey really necessary? Obviously Mr Carter thought so, but to outside observers the need was not apparent; and at the end of his swing through Europe and Asia it is clear that nothing much has changed. As the ECONOMIST in London has pointed out: "A lot happened in the past week, but, at the end of it all, everything was much as it was when it started." Quite so. This was one presidential tour it will not be too difficult to forget, except perhaps for the amusing mistakes in the translation of a speech in Poland and the embarrassing incident in India when a microphone picked up some tough remarks of the president; for a moment, it seemed that Mr Ford was back in office. But there were some positive aspects to the trip. Mr Carter has apparently succeeded in narrowing the differences between himself and President as-Sadat of Egypt, Iran is happy with the agreement for the sale of U.S. nuclear reactors, the Europeans are pleased with the programme for strengthening American forces in NATO, and the Indians are hailing the visit as a major diplomatic success, although the reasons for this judgment are not exactly substantial. But little was done that could not have been done from Washington, and the successes were only modest. Unfortunately, the impact of the tour was dissipated because of its wide sweep within such a short time-span. There was no linking them, indeed the itinerary was such that this was impossible. Thus despite all the movement and activity, the achievements were local and the wider causes dearest to the president's heart were hardly advanced.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S VISIT

Romulo, Trinh Comments

OW061337Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan 6 (AFP)--Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo today expressed hope the current conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia could be settled soon and on amicable terms. Mr Romulo stressed that the Philippines' first concern was peace in Southeast Asia and secondly, the avoidance of external interference in the affairs of the region. The foreign secretary spoke at a dinner he gave in honor of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who had arrived earlier for a four-day official visit here on the third stage of a Southeast Asian swing. "As close neighbors, though of different political persuasions, all of our countries have a common stake in the peace and progress of the region," said Mr Romulo.

Minister Trinh said in a prepared arrival statement that the ideological differences between the two nations did not prevent them from "coexisting in peace, friendship, and cooperation... for the benefit of the cause of peace and prosperity" in the region. The new situation in Southeast Asia, the minister said, "has created more favorable conditions for the normalization and development of our relations."

Secretary Romulo expressed confidence the visit here of Mr Trinh, the first by a foreign minister from the new Indochinese socialist states, "will lead to initiatives that would give added meaning and substance to the principles which constitute the basis of the relations established between our two countries." The foreign secretary told the Vietnamese leader "we live in a rapidly changing world, marked by serious global problems. The dimension of these problems has had one positive result--it has made us realize the value of global interdependence."

"We inhabit an interdependent world, regardless of differing ideological systems and levels of development," he added. "And in such an interdependent world, our security and progress lies in working together in the spirit of the very principles that now guide the course of relations between our two countries: equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

Minister Trinh is to call on President Ferdinand Marcos at the Malacanang Palace Saturday to receive a symbolic presentation of farm tractors and equipment the Philippines will donate to Vietnam.

Pact on Settling 'Problems'

OW071844Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today agreed to settle any future differences between them in the spirit of conciliation and friendship. The agreement on friendly settlement of problems between the two nations was signed today by President Marcos and Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. The joint statement was signed at the end of the call by the visiting Vietnamese official on the president and the first lady at Malacanang.

The agreement was made in view of the issues concerning the common borders between the Philippines and Vietnam, especially the Spratly and Paracel Islands. These two islands are the subject of claims by both countries, with the Philippines saying that the islands are part of its territory. With the agreement it is hoped that the two countries may be able to solve the issues.

During his courtesy call at Malacanang Vice Premier Trinh also expressed the desire to conform its trade agreements and scientific and economic cooperation agreement with the Philippine Government before he leaves Manila on Monday. Also during occasion the president turned over to the vice premier a donorship of the Philippine Government. The Philippines donated to Vietnam a rice seed testing laboratory including building materials and supplies, hand tractors, knapsack sprayers, pesticides and 100 sacks of certified IR-36 rice seeds.

AFP Report

OWO71109Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan. 7 (AFP)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and President Ferdinand Marcos today signed an agreement calling for the settlement of future Vietnamese-Philippine disagreements between their countries in a spirit of conciliation and friendship. The two leaders signed the documents after holding private talks lasting about 90 minutes at the Malacanang presidential palace, a government announcement said. Details of the talks were not disclosed. In the joint agreement, Mr Trinh and Mr Marcos agreed that "if in the future there should be any differences or disagreements between the two countries, the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, both countries shall be ready to discuss and settle them in the spirit of conciliation and friendship."

Mr Marcos and his wife, who received the Vietnamese party, asked the foreign minister to convey their felicitations to the Vietnamese president and the prime minister. Mrs Imelda Marcos, the first lady and head of the metro-Manila Government as governor, said "I look forward with keen anticipation to seeing your beautiful country" in expressing gratitude for an invitation extended her and Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo to visit that socialist state.

Vo Dong Giang on Cambodia

OWO90528Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (AFP)--Vietnam today affirmed its desire to meet with Cambodia anywhere and at any level to resolve their border conflict and disavowed any "imperialist" designs against its Southeast Asian neighbors. The Hanoi Government's policy towards Cambodia and the region as a whole was spelled out at a news conference here today by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang, who expressed confidence that the current Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict would be resolved "sooner or later." Mr. Giang met the press at the conclusion of the four-day official visit to the Philippines of a Vietnamese delegation led by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Asked to comment on reports of China's supposed leanings towards Cambodia in the current border dispute, Mr. Giang, speaking through an interpreter, said this matter should be left "for our friends, the Cambodians and the Chinese, to assess or evaluate." He blamed Cambodia for the border hostilities but said the friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, who were "comrades-in-arms" in the Indochina war against the United States, was "unbreakable."

Mr. Giang said his government was prepared to hold negotiations with Cambodia "at any level, at any place they may choose" to bring about an amicable settlement but Vietnamese calls for such a meeting had drawn no response from the other side. He said Vietnam had a long experience with "imperialist forces" who tried to encroach on its territory and failed, and the Vietnamese people "are intelligent enough not to follow in this path of failure of the imperialists and colonialists."

It was in Cambodia's and Vietnam's immediate and long-term interest to live together in peace and help each other in national reconstruction, Mr. Giang stressed. Whoever would run counter to these mutual aspirations by the two peoples would fail, he added.

Mr. Giang accused Cambodia of "[word indistinct] crimes" against the Vietnamese people, thus causing "great losses" to [words indistinct] and sabotaging Vietnam's peaceful reconstruction efforts. Rejecting Cambodia's charges of Vietnamese aggression, Mr. Giang said that as Vietnamese Foreign Minister Mr. Trinh had told President Ferdinand Marcos, any nation "who does not respect the freedom and independence of other nations does not respect its own freedom and independence." The Vietnamese mission which is touring Southeast Asian countries is proceeding to Thailand. Before Manila, it visited Malaysia and Indonesia.

Joint Communiqué

OW090458Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (AFP)--Vietnam and the Philippines today noted in a joint communiqué that the situation in Southeast Asia was "undergoing changes favorable to the trends of independence, peace and neutrality." Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo added that this situation "created propitious conditions for the establishment and development of friendly and cooperative relations among Southeast Asian countries." The four-page communiqué, issued on the last day of the Vietnamese minister's four-day Philippine visit, also stressed the following points:

- Acceptance by the Philippine first lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, of the Vietnamese Government's invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- Secretary Romulo's underscoring the significance of the Vietnamese Government's efforts "to contribute to consolidating peace, friendship and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries."
- Secretary Romulo's expressing the Philippine's desire to "contribute to the economic reconstruction of Vietnam within the limits of Philippine capabilities."
- Conclusion by the two countries of an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as a trade agreement.
- Acceptance by Mr. Romulo of Mr. Trinh's invitation for him to visit Vietnam.

Trade, Cooperation Agreements

OW090757Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (AFP)--Vietnam and the Philippines turned what a Vietnamese diplomat called "a new page in their relations" today as they signed two agreements providing for closer economic links including direct trade between them.

In ceremonies witnessed by President Ferdinand Marcos at the Malacanang palace, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo signed the basic agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Mr Trinh also signed a trade agreement with Philippine Trade Secretary Tradio Quiazon Jr.

Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang told newsmen the visit of the Vietnamese delegation reflected the deep friendship between Vietnam and the Philippines and that the two sides "have opened a new page in their relations." The texts of the agreements were not released.

A foreign office statement said that in the economic agreement, cooperation has been identified in the fields of development of trade, and agriculture and natural resource-based industries, transport and communications, and other forms of cooperation suitable to the two countries' economic, scientific and technical needs. To facilitate its implementation, the two governments agreed to hold further negotiations on specific fields, the statement added.

According to the Foreign Office, the economic treaty emphasizes the two countries' desire for cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference, and mutual respect. The trade agreement provides for direct trade on the basis of the most-favored-nation principle and "in accordance with their development needs and objectives," the Foreign Office said. It also provides for trade fairs and exhibitions and four regular consultations on measures aimed at expanding bilateral trade.

The two sides submitted lists of items for possible export to each other. Philippine products included items such as coconut oil and other coconut products, tobacco, construction materials, chemicals, agricultural equipment and vegetable products. The Vietnamese list includes super-phosphate, anthracite, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hardware, machine tools and small motors.

ENRILE TAKES ISSUE WITH WOLFF STATEMENT ON U.S. BASES

OW090739Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (AFP)--Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday U.S. military bases in the Philippines were more for the protection of American interests in Asia than for the protection of this country. Mr Enrile reacted sharply to a pre-departure statement Saturday by Rep. Lester Wolff (Dem-NY), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific Affairs, that the Philippines should share the burden of maintaining Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

The defense chief pointed out that a sizeable portion of the country's annual budget was devoted to creating conditions of stability which contribute to the protection of the two bases, America's biggest remaining military installations in Asia. The amount involved in these efforts, he added, was a heavy financial burden to the Filipino people.

Mr Enrile re-stated the Philippine position that insofar as the manpower requirement for the defense of the Philippines was concerned, it would never call upon any foreign power to come to its assistance. "If the United States cannot bear their rightful role in maintaining the balance of power in this part of the world, they certainly have several options to pursue and we in the Philippines will act accordingly", he declared.

Mr Wolff told airport newsmen Saturday that as a result of its overseas military commitments, the U.S. Government had incurred a mounting balance of payments deficit which had soared to 25,000 million U.S. dollars. To ease the financial burden on the U.S., he added, Japan was being asked to share a bigger portion of the cost of maintaining American forces in the former enemy country. The U.S. legislator added however that Japan's increased military spending would not pave the way towards re-arming that country.

Mr Wolff left Saturday for Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea at the head of a 17-member congressional mission which visited the Philippines for three days during which the delegation leader held talks with President Ferdinand Marcos.

U.S. Undersecretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrook flew in Saturday to hold further talks with the Philippines on the future of U.S. bases in the country.

'STRONG' EARTHQUAKE HITS LUZON ISLAND

OW060846Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila Jan. 6 (AFP)--A strong earthquake shook northern Luzon shortly after noon today, according to the Philippine atmospheric, geophysical and astronomical services administration. Epicenter of the temblor, which originated outside the Philippines, was located 561 kilometers north northeast of suburban Quezon City in Metromanila.

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